密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXVII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924 NUMBER 10

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. HOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)
H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
The U. S. Boxer Indemnity Balance 341
The Crime of the Foreign Concessions 343
Special Articles
The Crime of the Tientsin Concessions ..... By Charles Dailey 344
Chinese Nationality in Its Relation to Treaty Ports ..... By H. F. Macnair 349
Recent History of the Salt Administration 351
The Szechwan Military Conference..... By John P. Muir 353
Who's Who in China 354
Men and Events 356
News from North China 360
News from South China 362
The Week in the Far East 364
General News Summary 368
Financial Notes 368
New Books and Publications 370
Outline for Study of Current History 374
What the Ships Carry Between America and China 375
U. S. Court for China 376

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem N Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) 111 E. Jackson Boulevard.
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THE U. S. BOXER INDEMNITY BALANCE

THERE is now (theoretically at least) in the United States Treasury at Washington an amount of money somewhere in the neighborhood of G.$15,000,000 constituting the balance of the American share of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity, which it is the intention of the United States government to return to China. We are safe in assuming that it is the intention of the American government to return this money to China because of the precedent set in 1907 by President Roosevelt when the amount of G.$10,785,286.12 was returned upon China's agreement to use the money for educational purposes and especially in the education of Chinese young men and women in the instiutions of higher education in the United States. The total amount of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity as fixed in the protocol following the Boxer uprising of 1900 was G.$24,440,778 81. When the amount which was remitted in 1907 is deducted from the total it leaves between thirteen and fifteen million dollars (including interest) still remaining in the U. S. Treasury, or at least it would be there at the end of the 39 year indemnity paying period which, counting the 5 year breathing space allowed China upon her entrance into the European War would be about 1944.

THE intentions of the United States to return the remainder of this money to China was further emphasized in 1921 when resolutions were introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House of Representatives authorizing the return of the money to China at the discretion of the President. The resolutions were introduced in Congress upon the recommendation of Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes and immediately were referred to the foreign relations committees of the two houses for investigation. Three years have now elapsed since the introduction of the resolutions and the failure of Congress to take action up to the present has been due apparently to the unsettled political conditions in China and to the further reason that no definite plan covering the expenditure of the money having the support of Americans generally has been forthcoming. Still another reason for the delay which has never been announced, but which may have a bearing on the subject, is dissatisfaction among a considerable number of Americans residing in China and familiar with conditions out here at the present method of administering the expenditure of the portion of the indemnity which has already been returned. This refers especially to the methods of administration of Tsing Hua College at Peking where the Chinese students sent to America receive their preliminary

educations. Criticisms to the effect that this school has degenerated into a political branch of the Chinese government and that it is being packed with the sons of officials have appeared in the foreign and Chinese press recently.

SINCE the introduction of the resolution in Congress in 1921 providing for the return of the final balance of the Indemnity, several proposals have been made covering the expenditure of the money ranging all the way from education to conservancy. The proponents of at least three schemes are now in Washington conducting propagandas before Congress in the hope of getting action before the adjournment of the present session. Probably the most active advocates for a special use of the money are those concerned with the Hwai Valley Conservancy project, a scheme for reclaiming a large section of China including parts of the provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsu and stretching from Honan province to the sea in an eastern and western direction and from the Yangtsze River to Shantung Province in a northern and southern direction. Other proposals for the use of this money have to do chiefly with education, one favoring a broadening and intensification of the present system of using the funds for educating Chinese students in the United States. Another educational scheme which has been suggested calls for the establishment of a modern and up-to-date primary school system in some province or group of provinces and still another educational scheme which has received considerable publicity would use the money for constructing large modern public libraries in various parts of China somewhat along the line of the Carnegie libraries in the United States. There have also been suggestions that the money should be handed to the large Chinese government universities such as the Peking school and the National Southeastern University at Nanking. And in order that none of the proposals may be overlooked, one American chamber of commerce in China about two years ago passed a resolution to the effect that none of the money should be returned to China until the Chinese Government had made some very definite arrangements for paying its defaulted debts to American creditors.

THE latest expression of opinion on this subject by the American commercial organizations in China was a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China on October 16 and 17 of last year. This resolution was as follows:

> "In view of the fact that Congress has not yet taken action in respect to the disposition of the unexpended balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to approximately fifteen million gold dollars, it was decided that it would not be in accordance with traditional American policy toward China for the United States government to withold payment of this money on account of the present default on the part of the Chinese government of American loans or obligations for materials purchased by the Chinese government Railways and other departments.
>
> "In view of the great number of proposals which have been placed before this body covering possible uses for this money it was decided that the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China should take no action on this subject at the present time.
>
> *"The Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China are of the opinion, however, that any expenditure for educational or other purposes in China should be closely supervised by an American committee composed of representatives of the United States diplomatic or consular services and of the American business and missionary organizations in China."*

WE have italicized the last paragraph of the foregoing resolution in order to lend emphasis to a criticism which is now being made in certain influential American circles in China regarding one of the schemes now being actively pushed to obtain the use of the balance of the American Boxer Indemnity funds, or about fifteen million dollars in U. S. currency. This is the Hwai Valley Conservancy project, referred to above. This criticism is not directed of course at the worthiness of the scheme, but purely on the grounds of the administration and supervision of the money in case Congress should decide at this session to return it to China. According to the report just issued by the Chinese-Foreign Relief Committee of Shanghai a special committee has been appointed to investigate the Hwai Valley Conservancy project and to conduct a propaganda in America to obtain the use of the balance of the American share of the indemnity for this purpose. It spite of the fact that the Hwai Conservancy project constitutes "one of the world's biggest conservancy schemes for prevention of famines, a large increase in the rice production of the world, greater trade prosperity, and the providing of educational facilities for the masses of China," we do not find a single American diplomatic or consular officer, American business man or engineer on the board. Out of fourteen members on the board only three are of American nationality and they are all engaged in missionary endeavor in China. The fact that the Americans on the Board, who occupy a minority position, are engaged in missionary work does not of course disqualify them for this service. They should be on the Board, but the contention which we make and we believe our contention to be both correct and logical, is that if this Board is trying to obtain the American share of the Boxer Indemnity—and it is trying most strenuously to the extent of maintaining a man in Washington for this purpose—then there should obviously be also represented on the Hwai Board delegates from the American diplomatic or consular service in China and also delegates from the important American commercial organizations in China. This contention is made on the grounds of simple justice and also because it represents the sense of the resolution on this subject which was passed at the last annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China.

THE American Chambers of Commerce in China have never expressed a preference for any of the various proposals for the use of the balance of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity which is to be returned. It is possible that the Chambers of Commerce might favor the Hwai project over other proposals, the importance of which is shown in the following paragraph repro-

duced from the annual report of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee referred to above:

> "In the three provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan there are millions of people just living or existing from hand to mouth; and the great sufferings of the people from ever-recurring floods and famines are too well known: indeed we have almost got so accustomed to hearing of intense suffering and deaths from famine that now famine relief appeals are not meeting with much response. .... Yet it would be folly to allow these preventable famine conditions in the Hwai Valley to continue without exerting every effort to regulate and control the Hwai River. In the last famine of two years ago 62,000,000 mow of land was inundated in the Hwai River area, resulting in a loss of rice-production amounting to over $613,000,000 (Mex.). Furthermore, this reclamation scheme in the Hwai Valley would bring under cultivation an additional 50,000,000 mow of land, capable of producing rice to the value of $375,-000,000 (Mex.)."

SO to repeat the statement made in the foregoing, there is no intention here to detract in any way from the worthiness of the Hwai scheme or of the importance of using the American Boxer fund for this purpose, but merely to insist that in case the U. S. Congress does decide to return the money to China that its expenditure be made through the offices of an American committee representative of all American interests in China. And if precedent for this is needed we have but to point to the distribution of American relief by Mr. Hoover in Russia since the close of the European War or the distribution of American relief generally in Europe during the course of the War.

THE CRIME OF THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appear two articles treating from different points of view the serious problem of foreign protection accorded to Chinese residing in the foreign concessions. The first article is by Mr. Charles Dailey of Peking and it deals with the disgraceful situation at Tientsin whereby Chinese officials are enabled to loot their government at Peking and then jump to the foreign concessions at Tientsin only eighty miles distant and live in perfect peace and safety under the protection of a friendly foreign flag. The other article written by Dr. H. F. MacNair under the heading of "Chinese Nationality in its Relation to the Treaty Ports" goes deeply into the whole subject of granting foreign protection to Chinese who desire to evade their responsibilities to their own government and institutions. Dr. MacNair in his article quotes a resolution adopted by the annual conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong held in Shanghai in 1921 which reads as follows:

> "That this conference depreciates the growing tendency of certain foreign consulates in China to afford protection to Chinese by process of naturalization or other means, as it is notorious that in the majority of cases the applicants for naturalization are not actuated by any desire to leave their own country to take up their residence in a foreign state, but take this simple means of evading their just obligations and liabilities and escaping from the jurisdiction of the Courts of their native country to which they would otherwise be amendable."

THE *Review* is giving emphasis to this question because of its undoubted bearing upon the whole subject of extraterritoriality which is bound to come up soon when the international commission of jurists is appointed to investigate the subject of foreign jurisdictions in China under the terms of the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference. Without question this abuse of the rights of extraterritoriality by the foreigners themselves will constitute the weak spot in the defence against the arguments of the Chinese nationalists who are advocating a complete abolition of the foreigners' rights over their own nationals resident in this country. In view of this element, it could seem that the foreigners might well move at once to strengthen their case by a wholesale cleaning of house in the foreign concessions. Prompt action along this line would do more to break down Chinese opposition to the legitimate extraterritorial rights of foreign nations than anything else and at the same time it would have an immediately clarifying effect upon the Chinese political situation through forcing the political schemers and organizers of bandit enterprises to seek refuge on ground completely separated by sea or other international boundary from the territorial limits of the Chinese Republic.

World Trade in Wheat Flour

Since the outbreak of the war Canada has been the second largest flour exporter in the world, although before the war net shipments of flour from that country were only about one-third as great as those from the United States. Canada's possibilities of extending wheat production have by no means been exhausted.

It is with Canadian flour that the United States comes into closest competition. The wheat-growing region of Canada is geographically an integral part of the area where surplus wheat is grown in the United States. Outlets are similar, if not the same, although Canada has on the whole a somewhat larger haul from wheatfield to seaboard, and flour mills in the two countries face practically the same problems of freight and transport in developing export trade. Thus in almost every country there is potential if not actual competition between Canadian and United States flour.

American flour is shipped to practically every part of the world. The United Kingdom was before the war the largest single customer and China, including Hongkong, the next largest. These positions have now been reversed. During the War the quantity of flour exported from the United States increased. Most of this increase went to European countries, while shipments to other parts of the world were curtailed.

The Netherlands, Finland and Denmark were the next largest European purchasers of United States flour prior to the war. In 1922 Germany and Turkey ranked ahead of these countries, but returns for ten months of 1923 indicate a falling off in exports to both, particularly to Turkey. Exports to Greece in 1923, on the other hand have increased six-fold over the corresponding figure of 1922, indicating that supplies may now be reaching this general region through Greece instead of Turkey.

Since the close of the war shipments of flour to China, including foreign leased territories and possessions on its coast, have increased steadily and in 1922 were slightly above the prewar average. In the first ten months of 1923, 800,000 more barrels of flour were shipped to this section than in the whole of 1922.

There has been a remarkable expansion in Canada's flour trade with China and Hongkong. Figures for China for 1922-23 are not available, but in the first six months of the 1923-24 fiscal year Canada shipped 44,000 more barrels of flour to these two destinations than during the whole of 1913-14. (*Commerce monthly*).

H. C. L. Deducted from Income Tax

The American Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic under date of November 27, 1923 state that one of their members while on leave in America was able to induce the Treasury Department to accept the considerably higher cost of living in Buenos Aires as a legitimate business expense which he is allowed to deduct from the amount of his income. In this particular case the Treasury Department receipted him for the payment of $600 as income tax in place of $1,750 which he would have had to pay were it not for the fact that the Department accepted the additional cost of living in Buenos Aires as a legitimate business expense.

The Crime of the Tientsin Concessions

Plotters, Suddenly-Rich, Fugitive Officials and Retired Grafters Make Foreign Concessions a Sanctuary

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AH Sin, the Chinese best known in the foreign world, thanks to the undying epic of Bret Harte, undoubtedly was a Cantonese. But there also is a Chinese in the North who is thoroughly well known above the Yangtze Kiang whom the foreigners know but vaguely, yet they suspect many of being this Clever Son of Cathay. Thus far his name has not appeared in the Hu-Soo among the Chinese, and perhaps I am introducing him for the first time. To his intimates he is known as Rei Ke-Tin, and he is doing his best to live up to his monicker, since he is employed in one of the departments of the government in Peking. Presently he will leave between suns, driving by motor to Tientsin and there seek refuge, luxury and opulence in the handsome residence now being completed in one of the foreign concessions there.

Rei Ke-Tin's New Job

It chanced that I knew Rei Ke-Tin last year, when his nick-name was Shroff and he was employed by a foreign firm. He had in fact been in the employ of this trading company for several years and owing to his fidelity to duty and his ability to get business for his firm he had received periodical increases in pay until in the week before Christmas, when his salary had mounted to $100 monthly, which is good pay for a man of his ability and attainments, he announced his intention of retiring at the time of the Western New Year.

"Why are you leaving?" inquired the manager of the firm. "Have I not treated you well?"

"It is not that," replied the shroff. "I have a job in Peking that will pay me $140 a month."

"See here," said the manager reflectively. "You need not go to Peking just to earn $140 a month. I believe I can arrange to pay you that here, because you have been with us for a long time, know our customers and have good habits."

"But I am going into one of the government departments," persisted the shroff. "I have paid $1,000 to get the job."

The manager shook his head in a deprecating manner.

"You will be a long time earning this $1,000 back and will be no better off at the end of a year than if you had remained with us at your present pay," he counselled.

"Oh, yes, I will!" exclaimed the shroff. "I will get the money back in the first month or less."

"For heaven's sake! What department are you jimmying into?"

"I am going into the Salt Administration, as a traveling inspector. I shall be a rich man in a year.

Chang Yiing-Hua's Meteoric Rise

The manager reflected, then threw up his hands and waved the shroff to the door. He recalled that not so many months ago Chang Ying-Hua, who had previous experience in the Salt Gabelle, became an assistant Minister of Finance in charge of the Salt Administration, and then for a few brief months was Minister of Finance. His rise was meteoric and his success was great. Now he, too, has retired, as so many of his predecessors have done, to the safety of the foreign concessions in Tientsin, leaving China, by his own showing, with a secured and unsecured debt of $1,891,780.08, including $66,006,000 of defaulted interest but not counting a floating debt that no one had attempted to estimate. Since the departure of Chang Ying-Hua to the Lap of Limousine Luxury there have been other Ministers of Finance, there has been the Revenue-stamp scandal, the Copper-note scandal and what not. For a time the printing presses were running at a speed surpassing those in Moscow in those riotous days of the Soviet Soiree.

Not that I am implying anything immoral or illegal in Mr. Chang's conduct of any of the offices he has held or in his sudden retirement to Tientsin. He seems a likeable sort of a fellow, with a good personality. He is foreign-trained and speaks English fluently. The last time I saw him we were seated alongside each other in the apartments of Wu Pei-Fu at the War Lord's camp at Loyang. There were some eight others at the table, with Marshal Wu at the head. As we dined Chang Ying-Hua swept his head in a glance of quick appraisal of the other guests and then turned to me.

"Office-seekers," were his only words.

A little later he made way for one of them in Peking.

A former Finance Minister of more acumen, of far more wealth and of far greater abilities, also lives in Tientsin, in the British Concession, in perhaps the finest residence in all China. It is located on the fashionable Race Course Road and the rear of the house extends to a canal. The house stands in large grounds, surrounded by a high wall and is constantly guarded by specially-detailed Chinese policemen. The large wrought iron gates bear the Roman script initials P. F. The mansion which is exquisitely furnished and which cost a real fortune, perhaps exceeding $1,000,000 to build and furnish, is the home of Pan Fu, only so lately mentioned again as a possible Minister of Finance.

Another Poor Boy Who Did Well

Another Sojourner in Sanctuary in Tientsin is Chang Hu, who was Minister of Finance for only three months. Not long ago he was a poor man; in fact, he was broke. He lives to-day in a splendid home under the protection of the foreign garrisons. In one night he won 80,000 taels at the gaming table. He also cleaned up $600,000 on a deal in Tsingtao, where so many fortunes were made in the first year after the Japanese evacuation.

Then there is Liang Shih-Yi, generally called the God of Wealth. On that fateful day in April, 1922, when Chang Tso-Lin was defeated, Liang was compelled to seek refuge in Japan, where he still remains, being unwilling to trust to the authorities of the French concession in Tientsin to protect him.

Wang Keh-Ming, formerly President of the Bank of China, who resigned that post to accept the Finance Ministership, which he seems now about to vacate after three months, also maintains a magnificent home in the foreign concessions.

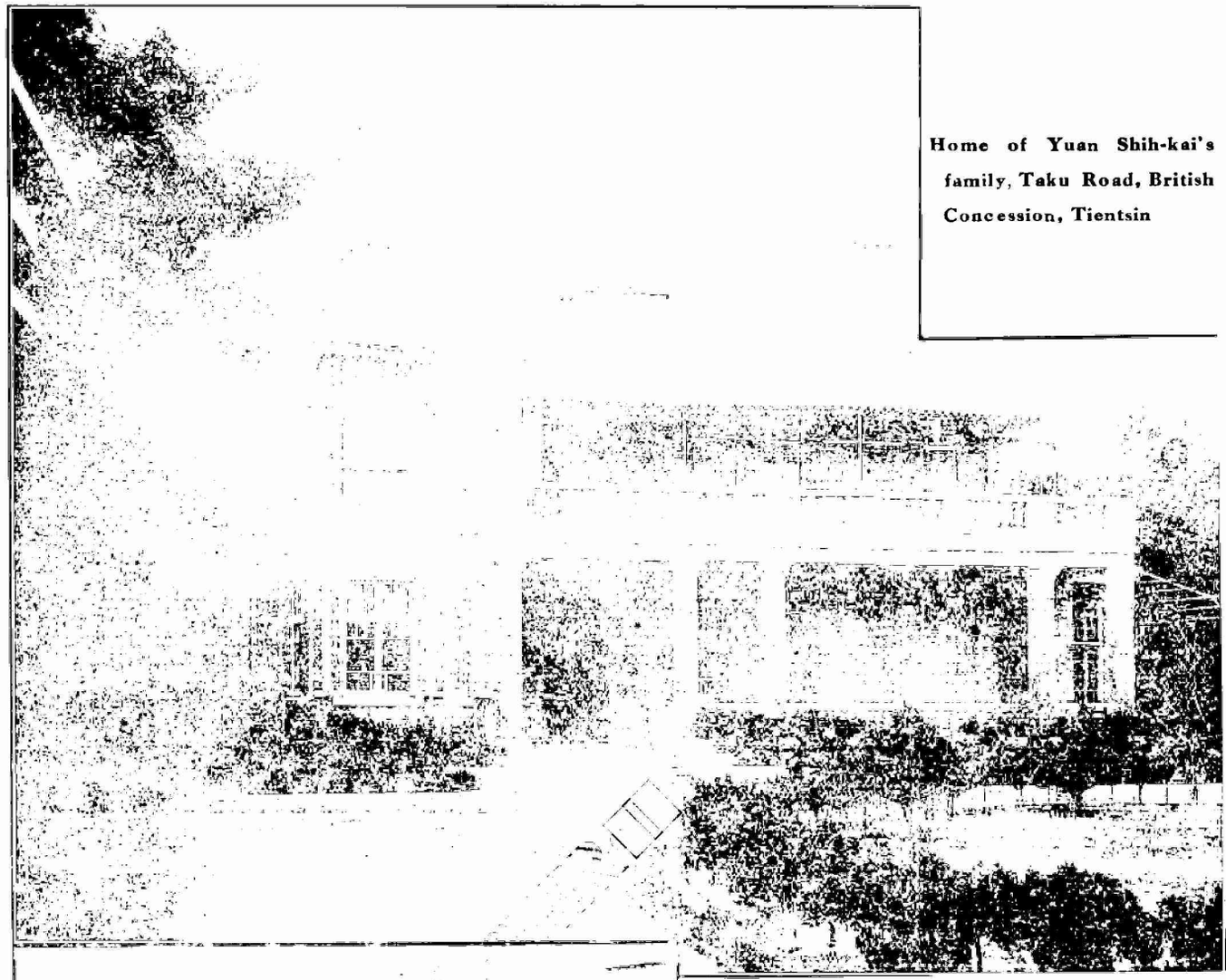
Tuan Chi-Jui, Field Marshal and a former Premier, a political refugee since the downfall of the Anfu Club in 1920, has his residence in the Japanese concession in Tientsin. Mellowed by years and weakened by illness Marshal Tuan is now said to be bending his efforts towards the reunification of China, but his political enemies in the Chihli clique assert that he merely uses his Tientsin home to foment further plots against the Peking government. Another former Premier, Chin Yung-Peng, who is accredited with having accumulated $10,000,000, also has sought sanctuary in the British Concession in Tientsin.

The Home of Past Presidents

It would be almost endless to go into details of the Chinese ex-officials, fugitives and others who have turned the foreign concessions in Tientsin into Sanctuary and have erected handsome homes. Ex-President Hsu Shih-Chang and ex-President Li Yuan-Hung each have magnificent homes there, the former living only two doors from the American Consulate-General. In the same thoroughfare, Meadow Road, opposite the Church of England House of Worship, is the residence of Ni Ssu Ch'ung, who accumulated a fortune of $30,000,000 while tuchun of Anhwei. This Croesus, who lives most of the time in Peking, was created a Duke by Yuan Shih-Kai for his assistance in setting up Yuan in his short-lived monarchy. When matters get a bit stormy in Peking, Ni Ssu Ch'uang hastens to his asylum, where with the flag of St. Andrew opposite and the American flag only a few doors to the left of him he ought to feel reasonably secure. Yet the fact remains that at the time of the fighting in the Spring of 1922 Duke Ni not only barricaded his palatial home with sandbags but also laid in a year's supply of food.

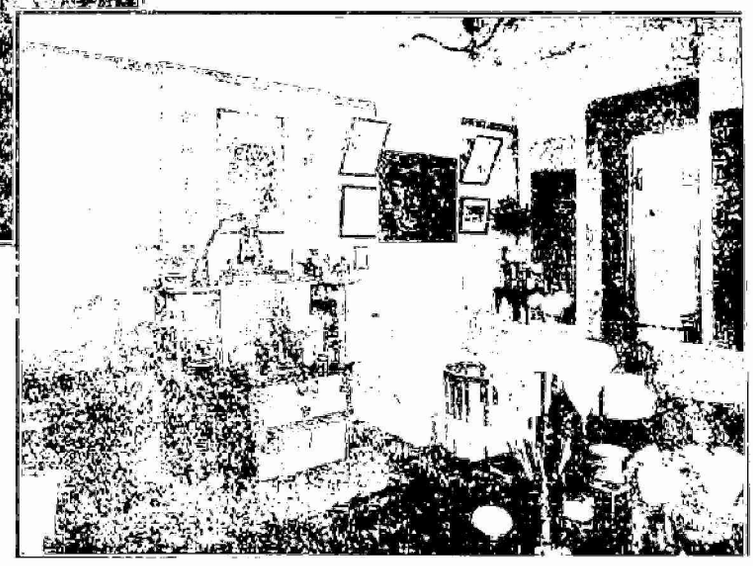
Then there is the famous Mr. Chuang, who lives in Luluville, as the ex-German Concession is now termed, owing to the free hand exercised by the chief of police and his immediate superior, Colonel Ting. Visitors to Tientsin, in touring the foreign concessions, often have paused to admire the magnificent home at the intersection of Woodrow Wilson street and Twelfth road. Here is a palace on a plot of ground at least an acre in extent, containing also a magnificent garden, one of the best in Tientsin, with fountains and all other evidences of wealth and refinement.

It will be interesting to foreigners who admire the place to know that only four years ago Chuang was a coolie employed by the Tientsin Motor Car Company, in the French Concession. By reason of the political patronage of the place Chuang formed the acquaintance of men powerful in the Peking government. He quit his coolie job and went to Peking, where he obtained an appointment in the Ministry of Finance. In six months he had made enough to retire from the political whirl of the capital and he opened a lace shop in the Japanese Concession of Tientsin. He also purchased the controlling interest in the Chee Ching coal mines, the headquarters of which are in the Italian Concession.



Home of Yuan Shih-kai's family, Taku Road, British Concession, Tientsin

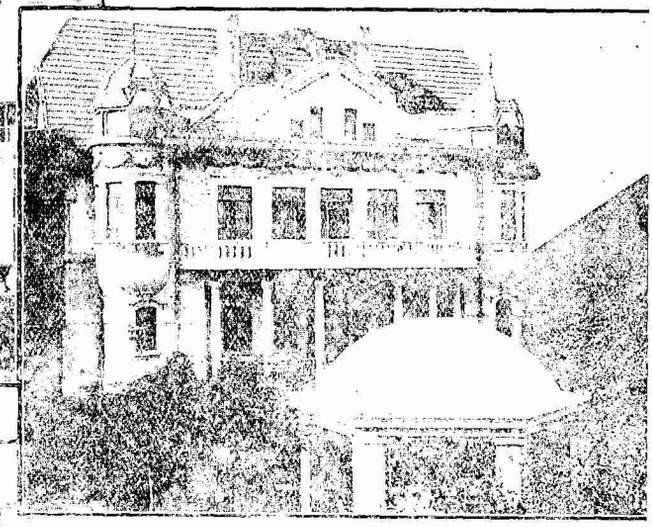
Interior of Yuan Shih-kai's house, Taku Road, Tientsin

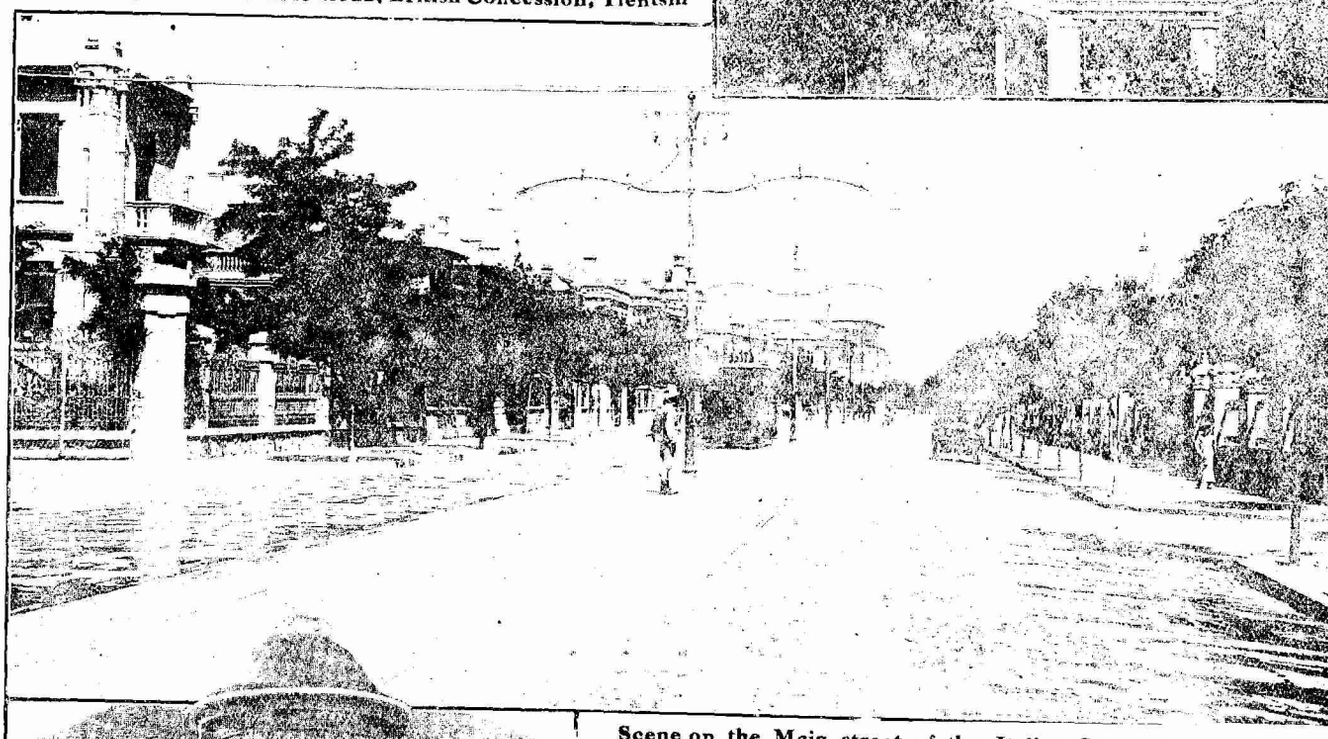


Another view of the interior of Yuan Shih-kai's house, Taku Road, Tientsin

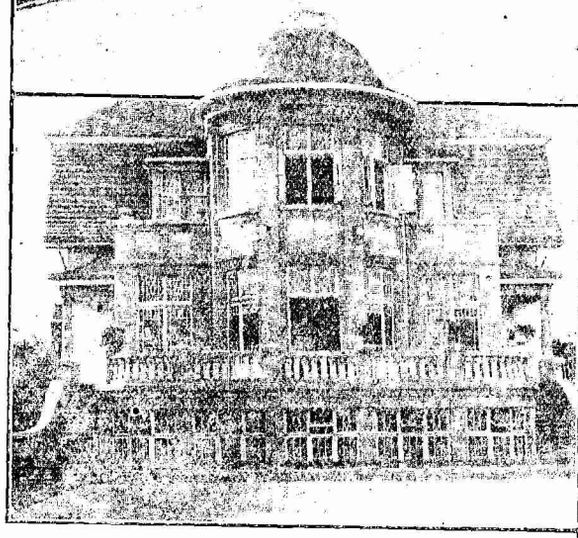
Above, Residence of Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, on Race Course Road, British Concession, Tientsin

Below, The residence of Li Shi-hao, former Minister of Finance, on Canton Road of the British Concession, Tientsin



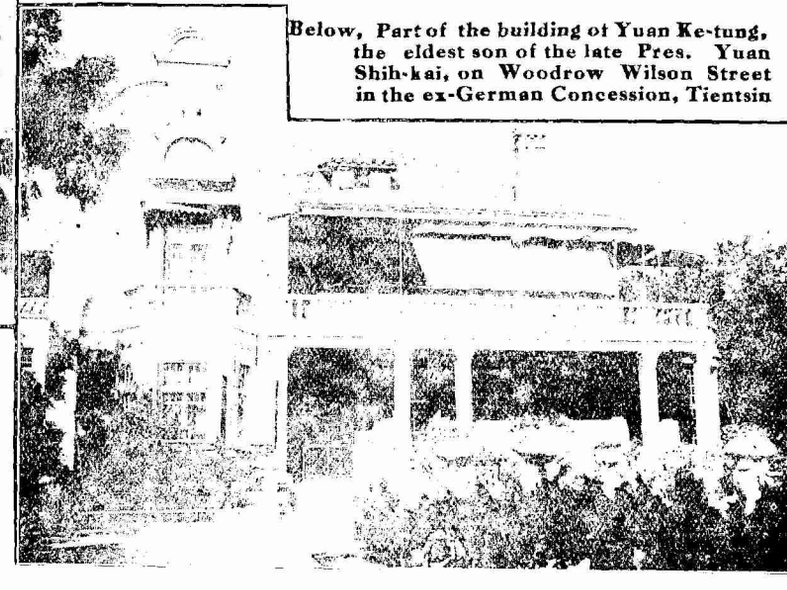


Scene on the Main street of the Italian Concession,—best residence quarter of Tientsin



Above. The dance and entertainment hall of the Li Yuan-hung residence in the British Concession, Tientsin

Below, Part of the building of Yuan Ke-tung, the eldest son of the late Pres. Yuan Shih-kai, on Woodrow Wilson Street in the ex-German Concession, Tientsin



The Movies Have Overlooked This

There are a few things about the Chuang home that are not generally known. Of course everybody sees the large sentry-house at the gate, affording comforts far greater than the policeman's own home, but few know that the great house has its own electric light and refrigerating plants. There is an elevator to every floor, and there are four of them, and also a basement, beneath the house, which is reached by the elevator. In this basement is a strong room occupying the greater part of the space. In this strong room there not only are modern vaults that bulge with the wealth they contain, but also a vast commissary containing food sufficient to last the families for twelve months. But more than this, the basement strong room contains a bedroom, bathroom, dining-room and kitchen, in addition to those in the main part of the house.

This great house is foreign-furnished throughout and would be a sight to inspect if one could but obtain permission. But Mr. Chuang does not cultivate foreign friends and is very particular about the Chinese who may enjoy his hospitality. There are ceiling fans and every other like convenience throughout. He is very much afraid of his life and the house is constructed with secret passageways by which Chuang can go from one room or one floor to another without detection by his wife, concubine, family or servants. It is impossible for any of his family to tell what room he may be in, so numerous and devious are the secret passage-ways. Several married sons who live with him are unable to find him on many occasions.

The Concubine Has a House Too

Although Li Yuan-Hung has a magnificent home, he has also another in what was the heart of the German Concession and here he has installed his favorite concubine. This house is located in the circle facing where used to stand the magnificent Bismarck statue, torn down by British celebrants after the Armistice and replaced with a boulevard lamp post. In the gate of this splendid three-story home is a sentry with a rifle over his shoulder and this guard is maintained day and night. This house is directly across Woodrow Wilson street from the German Consulate General.

One might go on for columns at a time describing the homes of the opulent Chinese ex-officials who have sought sanctuary in the foreign concessions and in the ex-German concession, which owing to its peculiar status is conducted as a special area and adjoining as it does the British Concession enjoys a large measure of immunity and upon occasion would be protected by the foreign garrisons because of the large number of foreigners, chiefly Americans, who have homes there.

Although all the Concessions are popular with the fugitive and retired Chinese officials, two are especially favored. The British Concession is liked because owing to the police regulations the Chinese residents there are protected from annoyance by their own people. Also it is but a step to the Bund, where there is always lying either a British or a Japanese merchant ship which they may board and escape to Shanghai's foreign settlement or to Japan should trouble become serious. The Italian Concession is a prime favorite because, of the what seems to be an Open-Your-Hand-And-I'll-Shut-My-Eye policy of the administration of the concession, which appears to be conducted without the intimate knowledge of the accredited representatives of the Italian government but rather by employees. It is a matter of common report that this concession is often filled with arms, with smuggled opium or with loot owned by the Chinese, of which the Italian government certainly could have some knowledge if it cared to investigate. Some of the handsome homes of the Chinese residents there are reputed to be actual storehouses of wares of a character that would not be tolerated in the British or French concessions. Its convenient location with reference to the Japanese Concession and the Native City make illegal traffic a matter most difficult for any but the most alert police force.

Fine for the Realty Men

In the last ten years many tens of millions have been invested by wealthy Chinese in the purchase of land and the erection of homes in the foreign concessions, and the situation has become so bad in this respect that it is becoming serious for the foreigners. Not only is the housing problem for the staffs of the foreign commercial houses and the officers of the garrisons of the foreign armies becoming progressively and increasingly difficult, but the greatly increased proportion of Chinese ownership steadily is undermining the concessions as a place of foreign residence and only invites attack by Chinese armed forces should there be hostilities close to Tientsin, since the foreign garrisons would be unable to protect them against invasion, especially if this invasion took the form of entry in disguise in small parties.

Owing to the invasion of the Chinese, who now greatly outnumber the foreigners in the concessions of the great powers, the foreign citizens have been compelled to move elsewhere, chiefly to the ex-German and the Russian concession, which also virtually has lost its extraterritoriality and is subject to Chinese police regulation. Rents and property values have gone up by leaps and bounds, and especially since the fighting of 1922. In their desire for the protection of the foreign garrisons the Chinese have offered and continue to offer fabulous prices either for the rent or purchase of property. The result has been an increase in land and rental values that makes it well-nigh impossible for the foreigner engaged in business or detailed for service in Tientsin to obtain living quarters at a figure within the reach of his income and many are compelled to live beyond their means as a result.

No Price Too High

And the Chinese are ruthless when it comes to taking possession. The have made their money easily and within a few months and will pay any price asked. The landowners, who obtained the property for a song, place profit before patriotism, as is so easy and so natural, and so the foreigner is ousted because he cannot pay the prices. Three and often four times the rental value is charged the Chinese over what is asked for the foreigners, but when the foreigner's lease expires he finds his rent advanced to that of the Chinese next door.

Tientsin never enjoyed such a building boom, and especially is this true far out in and adjoining the ex-German Concession, extending as far as the race course. In the French concession also there has been a great development, and in the added portion of the British concession. In the latter instances the occupants are mostly the wealthy Chinese seeking asylum, while in the former case it is the foreigner who is compelled to live so far from his office and the protecting garrison. The magnificent Cours Joffre, laid out a couple of years ago, is fronted throughout its circular course almost exclusively by Chinese residences in foreign style, while the French and other residents are moving further and further away into less desirable streets.

A great many, quite possibly two-thirds, of the Chinese-owned palaces are unoccupied by the owner from one year's end to the other, although kept fully lighted at night, guarded day and night by Chinese policemen stationed at the gate, and occupied by servants as caretakers who also have food ready in the event political necessities make it necessary for the owner to make a hasty exit from Peking, either after he has amassed his pile or been caught in the act. In other cases all the lights are kept on because the owner of the house is in deadly fear of assassination at the hands of his political enemies.

And They Wanted to Vote Too

With the domination of the foreign concessions of Tientsin by the affluent Chinese have come several efforts to exert some sort of Chinese domination. One was nipped in the bud by the British authorities a few days ago, but the Chinese probably will find a way to get around them. Owing to the call for the election of members of the Prefectural Assembly the Chinese authorities sought to take a census of the Chinese living in the concessions in order that they might be registered and thus be enabled to vote. The British Consul-General fell on this like a thousand of bricks and said that the British concession was British domain, or words to that effect; that Chinese could not establish a residence in the Concession for voting purposes in China, and that an end must be put to census taking. The French, who were lukewarm, and the Japanese, who were indifferent, pricked up their ears at this and followed suit. The census takers were told to keep out of the Concession. The political bosses of Chihli province carried the matter to the Waichiaopu, and the Foreign Office passed it on to the Legations, where it slumbers. The result is the delay of the elections to the provincial Assembly, for many of the wheelhorses had taken up residence in the Concessions and some of the prospective members of the Assembly might have been chosen from them. The Chinese contend that the foreigners are treating the Concessions as domains of their particular governments. This the foreign consuls either refuse to affirm or deny, merely taking the stand that Chinese census-takers would best keep out of the Concessions. It is probable that more will be heard of this, for the Chinese are jealous of their sovereignty and the foreign powers are equally jealous of the rights they have obtained under the treaties.

How They Cover It Up

Just how many Chinese are living in the foreign Concessions of Tientsin is not readily ascertainable. In the first place, the Municipal Councils are sorry they ever opened the Concessions to Chinese since they make it an asylum. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the land in the British Concession is owned by Chinese. However, much of the property is not held in the name of the actual owner, and the occupant in many instances asserts he is a tenant. There is of course a record at the police station of each Concession of the Chinese inhabitants, but it is not always accurate, since often the name of a servant or a caretaker is given, or the property is listed in the name of a dummy or some realty company.

In addition to the names already mentioned, the Chinese having homes in the foreign concessions of Tientsin include Li Shi-Hao, a former Minister of Finance; Hsu Shih-Chang, brother of the former President, formerly Vice Minister of Communications and Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukow railway; Chang Hsun, Field Marshal, formerly High Inspector-General of the Yangtze provinces, one of the leaders in the plot to restore the monarchy, and Yeh Kun-Tso, a former Minister of Communications.

Chow Tze-Chi, a former Minister of Finance and acting Premier, who died recently, also had a magnificent home in the Concessions. There live there also Admiral Wu Yu-Lin, the present Minister of Communications; Admiral Liu, who has a mansion in Race Course Road and is adding daily to his great wealth by his extensive real estate operations; Liang Ju-Ho, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; Liang Chi-Chao, formerly Minister of Justice; Sun Chuan-Fang, recently appointed Military Governor of Fukien province, and Li Hou-Chi, the expelled governor of Fukien.

City Directory a "Who's Who"

Marshal Tien Chung-Yu, who was Tuchun of Shantung at the time of the bandit outrage upon foreigners at Lincheng and whose degradation the Powers demanded in their forgotten note, was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in defiance of the Powers and now has a home in the foreign Concessions of Tientsin where he may seek sanctuary whenever the wind is unfavorable.

Still others on the already long list are Huang Yung-Liang, formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chihli; Ku Ngau, one of the conspirators in Yuan Shih-Kai's monarchial plot; Chao Yu-Ko, formerly defense commissioner of Tientsin; Chang Tsung-Hsiang and Lu Tsung-Yu, formerly Ministers of Japan; Ku Kwang-Hsih, once commander-in-chief on the Upper Yangtze, and General Chang Piao, who is head of the office of Generalissimos. One could, in fact, go on for hours. Fully fifty per cent of the Dwellers in Sanctuary have unsavory records and reek with ill-gotten gains.

It is, of course, a most undesirable development," remarked a man who has resided for many years in Tientsin and has seen the growth of the foreign concessions. When the Concessions were opened many foreigners obtained plots of ground. Since then they have been tempted to sell these are magnificent profits, because owing to the protection granted by the Concessions the Chinese are willing to pay several times the actual value in order to obtain asylum. The natural result has been to enhance to sale value of all property and this too has affected the rental values.

Of course, the Chinese pay the heaviest burden of the rates and taxes, and this makes it a little easier on the foreigners, but at the same time it must be admitted that the present state of affairs is not what was contemplated when the Concessions were laid out. It was the purpose, when Tientsin was opened as a treaty port, that the Concessions were to be places of business for the foreigners and for the residence of those employed in the carrying on of business. The change to the present situation has been gradual and has enriched the foreign holders of the original plots to the extent that they are inclined to look with complaisance on the existing conditions. That is why you have found it not an easy matter to get at the inside of the matter. I am not so sure but that foreign governments will regret the gradual slipping away from original purposes by the Municipal Councils, who of course, represent the foreign land-owners."

Original Purpose of Concessions

The Concessions were intended, originally for foreign residents and trade, as I have pointed out, and the Chinese have been admitted, in most instances, as landowners or tenants. Yet the very proximity to Peking has led to nearly every political rascal keeping a bolt-hole there, to which he can retire in the event of trouble. Consequently, a very considerable percentage of houses in the Concessions remains unoccupied for a year or more at a time. There is, as previously stated, an actual shortage of houses for foreigners, who have to pay for this influx of undesirable absentee tenants in greatly increased rentals. Moreover, the very first persons who are first to bolt for Tientsin and hide behind the foreign garrisons are often those who clamor loudest for the complete restoration of Chinese sovereignty, the abolition of extraterritoriality and the withdrawal of foreign troops. They have obtained all these points in Tsingtao, and after one year all the splendid development of the Germans, which was fairly well kept up by the Japanese, has been allowed to slip, the revenues are being diverted to militarist purposes, even the court officials have been caught in the opium traffic and that beautiful city and port is becoming less and less desirable as a place of foreign residence.

Strange to say—yet it is only natural—the Chinese who have filled up the foreign Concessions of Tientsin and who clamor so continuously for the restoration of China's sovereignty are the first ones to cry for the protection of the foreign troops when trouble develops. This was amply illustrated during the Chihli-Fengtien hostilities in the spring of 1922. With the increasing prospects of further civil war there is an equally increasing preparation on the part of the Chinese inhabitants of the Tientsin Concessions to store their fortunes and their families under the protection of the foreign flags.

What the Diplomatic Corps Should Do

"I cannot suggest any remedy likely to prove effective," was the comment of a public man of twenty year experience in the foreign Concessions both as a resident and a director of its welfare. "Something might be achieved by a vindictive rental assessment tax on houses not in regular occupation by the registered tenant, but the Chinese would find some way of circumventing or evading this. The only thing I can suggest is a formal decision by the Diplomatic Corps that any Chinese resident in any of the foreign Concessions in China is liable to arrest, without any prima-facie evidence that the charge on which he is wanted is not political. That would mean, for instance, that if the Military Governor of Shanghai issued a warrant for the arrest of Sun Yat-Sen during his stay in the French Concession, where he maintains a home, he would be handed over without question, by the French police. All the Concessions of Tientsin contain either political plotters or arch-criminals, or both. The Chinese authorities are unable to lay hands upon them, for they are in Sanctuary."

I was in Tientsin in the days before the outbreak of the Chihli-Fengtien war. All through the day and especially so through the night there was a continuous procession of carts into the British and French concessions of the valuables and the loot of the Chinese from the Native City and the Japanese and Italian and ex-Austrian concessions, which being nearer the Native City and not so easily defended exposed the Chinese refugees to greater dangers. One of the problems to American, British and French commanders had to consider in daily councils was this very thing. They were not so much afraid of an attack upon the foreign residents as upon the Chinese, but they knew that if once the troops entered upon a looting expedition they would not bother to ascertain the nationality of the occupant before entering a house.

Thus it was that in the defense plans the Americans took over the Russian the German Concessions as their area, the British the borders of their Concession up to the Japanese Concession and the French the International bridge and the bridgehead in the Russian Concession. The Japanese were left free to mass their garrison on the border of their Concession where it adjoins the Native City. The commanders had serious doubts that they could successfully resist an invasion. The Americans summoned Marines from the warships of the Asiatic Fleet to reinforce their patrol and both the American and British volunteer companies went on duty.

Incidental to the influx of the Chinese at this time rents went up by leaps and bounds. Triple the current rental value was asked by the owners, and in some instances foreigners were ousted in favor of the Chinese, because the foreigner was unable to pay the higher rate and compelled to seek cheaper quarters, unless he was protected by lease. As the leases expired the rental values have been advanced to meet the prices exacted of the Chinese and so eagerly paid, for once having entered the Concessions the wealthy Chinese remain.

Unless the Municipal Councils adopt some stringent regulations there may be a further influx this Spring, and the foreigners will experience further advances in the rents and in some cases undesirable neighbors, for it so happens in many cases that once a Chinese family gets into a block the entire block soon comes into their possession, the foreigners moving to the newly developed and distant parts of the Concessions, where protection by the garrisons is becoming increasingly difficult.

In 1922 there was but one white regiment in the Tientsin garrison—the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, or rather two

battalions of it. Since then the British have brought in a white battalion and the French have added a sprinkling of whites to the Annamese and the Turcos. Many wonder why the American War Department retains the first battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry in the Philippines. Until 1921 the United States maintained a full regiment in Tientsin from the days of the Boxer troubles. A portion of this force is always required for the policing of the railway, with headquarters at Tongshan. The British patrol the Peking section, the French the Tientsin section and the Japanese from Lanhsien to Shanhaikwan.

Yet after all, it is not the protection of the foreigners that is disturbing the foreign commanders, and the Municipal Councils. It is the ever-increasing number of the Chinese newly-rich, retired officials exhausted by three month's pillaging in Peking, and fugitive office-holders.

Peking, Jan. 25, 1924.

Chinese Nationality in Its Relation to Treaty Ports

BY H. F. MACNAIR.

EARLIER articles in this series have traced the progress by which the Chinese government passed from an attitude of scorn toward its "vile people" who left their ancestral homes and tombs in order to seek economic betterment abroad, to an attitude of concern for the safety both of foreign nationals residing in the Flowery Kingdom and its own Celestial nationals who were resident abroad. An edict of the Emperor Kwang Hsu's dated October 12,1899, directed attention to the considerable number of Chinese in foreign lands and graciously commended their loyalty to their mother country. Earlier than this His Majesty had ordered the provincial rulers to take particular care in the protection of Chinese who had returned from residence abroad, and to see to it that they should enjoy undisturbed the fortunes they had amassed. The imperial edict of October 12, ended with a command to "our ambassadors and consuls as far as is in their power, to extend help and protection to the Chinese in their districts."

This gradually awakened interest in the fortunes of the Chinese in foreign lands and in those who returned from residence abroad. It was followed in the spring of 1909 by the promulgation of a Nationality Law which defines the status of nationality and the purpose of it which is generally to protect Chinese nationals abroad. The immediate cause of the promulgation of the law was a problem which had arisen two years earlier in the Netherlands East Indies which will be discussed in a later article. The law itself was one of the last really significant measures carried through by the expiring Ch'ing dynasty. It was the product of careful investigation, thought and preparation.

Contributing in no small measure to the promulgation of China's Law of Nationality was a problem which to the present remains generally unsettled, and which is a source of irritation and recrimination. Reference is made to "the complaint of Chinese and foreigners in the Treaty Ports of China and in the interior that, partly for financial reasons, the authorities of certain colonies and countries are in the habit of granting certificates of naturalization to Chinese subjects who merely allege, without proof, that they have been born outside of Chinese sovereignty. Those obtaining such certificates immediately become subject to foreign law and protection in the case of difficulty with other Chinese. This is consequent upon foreign jurisdiction in China through Consular Courts. Often the Chinese concerned keeps the fact of his registration as a foreign subject a secret and continues to live on Chinese soil in the status of a native enjoying all the civil and political rights thereof—sometimes even to the holding of official position. The certificate is not produced except in case of arrest or subpoena when it may be used either to quash the case entirely or to take it to a Consular Court."[1]

It is well known that the permission given to the Chinese people by their government to go abroad was an unwilling one wrung from the rulers by force of arms in 1860. In the American treaty of 1868, it was explicitly stated that "nothing therein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."[2] By this provision China retained the allegiance of its people in foreign lands.

The two objects kept in view during the preparation of the Nationality Law were the setting up of a high standard of qualifications for naturalization with the object of admitting only desirable aliens to Chinese citizenship, and to prevent natural-born Chinese from divesting themselves, or of being divested, of Chinese citizenship. Of these two we are at present interested in the latter only. Because of the complaint referred to above the Chinese in formulating their law brought in and planned to apply what is generally termed the State Consent Clause. Section III, Article XI of the Law says: "Any Chinese subject intending to acquire an alien nationality must first obtain permission of discharge." Article XII continues: "The permission of discharge shall be accorded only when the petitioner at the time of filing his petition is not involved in any pending civil or criminal case, is not bound to military duties, is not in arrears with any state or communal tax, and is not holding any governmental position or vested with official rank." In applying for a permission of discharge the applicant must file a written statement with the first officer of the locality in which he is a resident; in this he must declare that he has fulfilled the necessary requirements "and is free from any secret crime." The law continues: "The discharge shall not take effect until the sanction of the Ministry of the Interior has been granted and posted on the notice-board; and all persons who have not filed a petition for discharge or whose petition is not granted remain Chinese for all purposes." Should it be shown after a petitioner has received his permit of discharge that any of the requirements have not been met the permission of alienage may be rescinded, and the petitioner is "liable to the prosecution and punishment authorized by Chinese law." Supplementary Provisions 9 and 10 declare that in case a person expatriates himself "under pretense of acquiring an alien nationality," or knowingly makes false statements not only shall the permission of alienage be rescinded but the petitioner shall be "liable to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year." Supplemental Provision number 2 states that one who had become an alien subject before the Nationality Law came into effect, and had since resided in the Settlement of a Chinese Treaty Port was called upon to notify the local Chinese authorities of his alienation within a year; the local Chinese authorities would then obtain the date of alienation from the Consul. Chinese who ignore the rules applying to themselves in the Treaty Ports, and in foreign countries, are considered as having not ceased to be Chinese subjects.

The effect of renouncing Chinese citizenship is stated in Section III, Article XVI: "Any Chinese who has divested himself of national status as a Chinese subject shall not enjoy any of the special privileges enjoyed by Chinese in the interior." Any Chinese who may have acquired alien nationality without permission before the law came into effect, but who in spite of this still continues to hold a government office is considered never to have lost his original nationality. This applies also to those who, after acquiring foreign nationality, continue to reside, trade, or own immovable property in the interior and to enjoy "such special privileges and rights as Chinese are entitled to enjoy." Any Chinese who in accordance with the law becomes an alien subject is by Supplemental Provision number 8 forbidden to reside in the interior under penalty of expulsion, and is required to "sell and give up, within one year after naturalization, all immovable property and all other interests which he had hitherto acquired and enjoyed as a Chinese," failing which all such property and interests were to be sequestrated.

The application of the State Consent Clause in the Nationality Law in connection with the subject of expatriation or loss of nationality was noted by some students in a critical spirit; this is not surprising. It was considered to negative the previously recognized right of man freely to change his domicile and allegiance. Moreover the "generally accepted principle that the acquisition of a new nationality *ipso facto* extinguishes a previous existing one" seemed to be flatly contravened. Such a law would result in bringing about instances of double nationality which might become a prolific source of international irritation. Mr. Tsai Chu-tang, a competent student of international law, in discussing this aspect of the question remarked: "China does not seek to forbid the denationalization of her subjects. All that she demands is that she should be informed beforehand of the design of one of her subjects to expatriate himself and to examine whether by reason of crime, debts, or unfulfilled duties to the state, it is necessary to retain him longer. . . . If the foreign consuls in China continue to respect the law both in spirit and in letter, it will surely prove beneficial

1. H. F. M. Chinese Acquisition of Foreign Nationality in *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, October 1923,18 9-10.
2. Hertslet—China Treaties, Vol. 1, No 96, Article VI.

to the relations between China and the outer world."[3] So far as we are aware China has not to the present time attempted to apply a rigid interpretation of her law of nationality. Equally worthy of note is the fact that the law itself did not have the desired effect in putting an end to the registration of Chinese in foreign consulates in China, and the issuance of certificates of protection by certain consulates in Shanghai, notably the Spanish and Brazilian. As recently as September 22,1923, the *North China Daily News* drew attention to this question in an article headed *Foreign Registered Chinese* (etc): "Another case in which a Chinese registered in a foreign consulate, appeared as a party was heard by Messrs. Botelho (Portuguese Assessor) and Yui (Chinese Magistrate) at the Mixed Court yesterday, when the complainant, Nien Han-chung (registered as a Portuguese citizen), sued the Asia Life Insurance Co., for criminal slander and damages in the sum of Tls. 50,000..."

Two years ago, in November, 1921, the subject of protection of Chinese within the foreign Settlements in China was dwelt upon in the report of the deliberations, held in Shanghai, of the three days' session in Committee of the Annual Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong. Said Mr. W. B. Kennett in the *North China Herald* for November 12,1921: "A very important resolution was passed with regard to foreign protection granted to Chinese in Shanghai and other Treaty Ports in China, calling attention to the great evil which exists by reason of the facility with which Chinese who seek to evade the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in respect to liabilities which they have incurred, become naturalised or protected subjects of foreign countries. It was made clear in the discussions that this naturalization or protection is granted by certain Foreign Consulates without any residence by the Chinese citizen concerned in a foreign country, and even without his having any intention of going to reside there. So far as is known this matter has never been tested by appeal from the Consulate to the Minister of the Foreign State concerned, or by being challenged in the Mixed Court. It is suggested that one or both of these means of dealing with this great evil might be adopted. It is hardly conceivable that a Mixed Court, which is after all a Chinese Court, would allow China to be deprived of citizens in this summary and irregular manner." The resolution itself was worded as follows: "That this Conference deprecates the growing tendency of certain foreign Consulates in China to afford protection to Chinese by process of naturalization or other means, as it is notorious that in the majority of cases the applicants for naturalization are not actuated by any desire to leave their own country to take up their residence in a foreign state, but take this simple means of evading their just obligations and liabilities and escaping from the jurisdiction of the Courts of their native country to which they would otherwise be amenable."

During the discussion of this Resolution Mr. (later Sir) Skinner Turner, Chief Justice in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China, observed as follows: "Whether the Mixed Court is bound to accept and not go behind the registration certificate given by a Consulate I do not know. I am bound to say that the British Court is not bound by the certificate of registration given by the British Consul...I am bound to say that in this matter of claiming foreign interests it looks to me that too much weight is placed on the mere *ipse dixit* of the Consulate concerned...It has always struck me that it is possible that the Mixed Court, if it would sit up and take notice, might dispute some of these certificates. Suppose it went ahead and issued execution and sold the goods of such a person, what would the Consulate have to say?...."

In the following month, December, 1921, the matter of the issue of Nationality Patents or Certificates received considerable further publicity in the Shanghai foreign Press, those concerned being of British, Chinese, and Portuguese nationality. At this time the criticism was directed mainly at the Portuguese Consulate. So general was the interest aroused and so outspoken the criticism of that Consulate that Mr. Alfredo Casanova decided to publish a formal statement in the Press in reference to the policy followed by the Portuguese government. "In the first place, no certificates of protection or even definite registration are granted to Chinese. Persons of Chinese origin registered at this Consulate are those who previously proved their title to citizenship in the Court of Macao, a Portuguese Colony with a population of over 100,000 Chinese, the majority of whom are entitled to Portuguese nationality. Hence, before such persons are registered here, they must qualify as citizens in the Court of Macao, where notices of their applications for registration are published in the Official Gazette and all the local papers, thus giving the Chinese government and other interested parties an opportunity of opposing the applications where there are grounds for such opposition.

"It is upon presentation of a certified copy of the Macao Court's judgement by the applicant concerned that registration in the books of this Consulate is effected.

"Ergo, to insinuate that this Consulate registers Chinese for the purpose of enabling them to evade the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court is a deliberate falsehood, not a single person of Chinese origin claiming Portuguese nationality having been registered at this Consulate without a judgement in his favor by the Court of Macao." The position taken by the Portuguese Consul-General is technically correct. There has, however, been laxness at Macao in the issuance to Chinese of Certificates of Naturalization. It has been possible for a petitioner to get the Certificate of Naturalization without applying for it in person. Such a certificate enables the holder to register at any Portuguese consulate in China.

In addition to this problem of certificates of naturalization there has been also that of the issuance of certificates of protection which is relatively more simple. This particular problem was apparently settled by the publicity given it during the year 1922. The British and American Consul-Generals in Shanghai, and the British and American Assessors, Messrs. Blackburn and Tenney respectively—especially the British representatives—are largely responsible for cleaning up a rather disgraceful state of affairs. In attempting to make clear the interesting but somewhat complicated details in connection with the problem of Certificates of Protection the writer may perhaps be pardoned if he quotes at some length from a slightly more formal account previously published:[4] "Two cases in November, 1921, in which Chinese presented certificates of protection issued by the Spanish Consul brought the matter to the attention of the Consular Body. The general opinion of that Body was that such a certificate if issued after the cause of action had arisen, or the date of the commission of an alleged criminal offense, was not sufficient to remove a case from the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The Consular Body, however, refused to extend this rule in cases where Chinese claimed foreign *nationality* instead of *protection*; nor was it by any means impossible for this rule to be nullified by an antedating of a certificate of protection; nor did it help in such cases as those earlier mentioned in which shrewd schemers might prepare years head for a possible difficulty by registration at a Consulate.

"The Chinese Magistrates of the Mixed Court were anxious that steps should be taken to put a stop to an embarrassing and even scandalous state of affairs. Assessors Blackburn and Tenney were consulted: the former suggested that the matter be brought to a head by the Mixed Court's assumption of jurisdiction in such cases by a strict enforcement of the Chinese Nationality Law, which declares it impossible for a Chinese to divest himself of his nationality without the sanction of the Ministry of the Interior.

"The opportunity for testing the soundness of this advice was offered in the case of one Liang Yung-sung, who was brought before the Mixed Court on April 28, 1922, despite his being in possession of a certificate of protection from the Spanish Consulate. Assessor Blackburn, sitting with Magistrate Li, declared: 'These certificates are valueless, the Court will take jurisdiction in this case; in all these cases the accused must prove that they have ceased to be Chinese citizens.' A little later the Assessor added: 'It is alleged that the accused is a Spanish protege, but that does not take him out of the jurisdiction of this Court. He must prove that he has ceased to be a Chinese citizen. Has he got a certificate of denaturalization from the Ministry of the Interior in Peking? Nationality is not like a suit of clothes which you can put on and take off at will.'

"Less than a week later, on May 2, in a similar case involving the question of protection by the Spanish Consulate which was brought before Magistrate Kwan and the American Assessor, the Court announced that it would follow the precedent set on April 28, and would take jurisdiction.

Meanwhile on April 29, the Spanish Consul, Mr. L. R. Amoedo, vigorously protested to the Consular Body against the attitude of the British Assessor. For the first time a claim was advanced that the custom of granting certificates of protection was a treaty right....

"But reference to the Treaty of 1864 between Spain and China shows no such right as that claimed by the Spanish Consul, nor has any documentary evidence been forthcoming to establish the validity of his claim.

"That the Chinese authorities fully agreed with the action taken by the British and American Assessors was shown by

3. C. T. Tsai, Chinese Nationality Law, 1909, in Amer. Jour. Internat'l Law Vol. 4 (1910), pp. 410-411.

4. H. F. M. Chinese Acquisition of Foreign Nationality op. cit.

the letters sent to the Senior Consul in Shanghai by the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and the Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court dated May 1st and 4th respectively. The former requested that all foreign Consuls should be requested to see that in future whenever 'any Chinese applies for naturalization he shall be required to produce a certificate from the Ministry of the Interior permitting him to relinquish his Chinese nationality, and also that the Consulate concerned shall satisfy itself that no criminal or civil proceedings are pending against the applicant.'

"The Chinese Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. Kwan referred to both certificates of nationality and certificates of protection, and announced that with the approval of the British and American Assessors the Mixed Court Magistrates had decided 'to assert the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of persons, who though registered at a foreign consulate, are by the Chinese law recognised as Chinese citizens.' He added—'Cases, it is true, may arise in which a person has a dual nationality, but in such cases, the rule of international law is, we understand, that the nationality of the country where the person is should be considered as the stronger nationality.' He commented pointedly on the number of Spanish 'proteges' who appeared before the Mixed Court.

"As previously mentioned, the Consular Body as a whole was sympathetic toward the stand taken by the Mixed Court so far as certificates of protection were concerned. The removal shortly after this of the Spanish Consul involved in these cases, and the withdrawal of the certificates of protection from all Chinese who were not apparently bona fide subjects of Spain settled this side of the difficulty, at least for the time being....

"In defense of the claims of the Mixed Court to assume jurisdiction in cases of dual nationality it may be said that, if this is done, many attempts to evade the demands of law and justice will be done away with. Nor need it necessarily be a cause of distress to bona fide Chinese subjects of foreign countries... The viewpoint of the English law in handling cases of dual nationality is of interest here. British Consuls do not assume protection of persons of Chinese blood on the sole ground of their having been born on British soil. In case a British subject has a second nationality the nationality of either of the two countries of which he is considered a subject is to be considered the predominant nationality when he is residing in that country, and he may not be protected against the authorities of that country.

"In cases where application for protection is made to a Consular officer by a British subject, the former may require from the latter evidence showing that he is not subject to the law of the country in which he is residing before granting the desired protection.

"Most of the Consulates, including the American—for the American Government assumes an attitude similar to that of the British—heartily agree with the stand taken by the Mixed Court; since they strongly disapprove of protecting Chinese as a general practice. Thus the matter stands at present; it was an attempt to abolish difficulties of the types here discussed that partly accounted for the formulation of the Nationality Law of 1909."

Shanghai, Jan, 25, 1924.

Shredded Wheat Advertising

In the magazine *Advertising Fortnightly* of December 19, Truman A. DeWeese, publicity director of the Shredded Wheat Company, writes most interestingly about advertising. To quote." "Fifteen years ago the cost of advertising Shredded Wheat amounted to about a dollar a case. In 1923, through many years of advertising, the cost of advertising has been brought down to an average of sixteen cents a case. In other words, with the same appropriation each year the cost per case for advertising must naturally decrease with the increased volume of sales. No national advertiser who knows the game and who understands the relation of advertising to distribution will go out of a place because the cost for advertising is higher than it is somewhere else. He will pound away year after year until he increases the volume of sales and thus reduces the cost of advertising. Any corporation or firm that tackles advertising on a different basis from this will soon be off the map, and the consumers will be supplied by others who do not hesitate to pour in money though it doesn't yield immediate results."

Recent History of the Salt Administration

PRIOR to 1909 the Salt Revenue Administration was conducted by the Provincial Governments. The rates of duty, and the lines on which the Administration was to be run were fixed by the Imperial Government at Peking, by which the Salt Commissioners were appointed. The Administration was under the control of the Ministry of Finance, and the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces by virtue of their offices, were Chief Controllers General of the Provincial Salt Administration. The Provinces deducted the cost of the Administration, and remitted a portion of the net revenue annually to Peking. The total revenue received by Peking never appears to have exceeded Tls. 13,000,000 in any one year. An attempt to reform the Salt Administration was made in the year 1910, when a Central Salt Bureau, with Duke Tsai Tze at its head, was formed. The Revolution broke out before the change had produced any effect, and at the end of 1911 the Central Salt Bureau was abolished, and the Salt Administration was placed under the control of a special department of the Ministry of Finance, which was also responsible for the collection of the duties on tea and opium. Early in 1912 a special Department for the administration of the Salt Revenues was created in the Ministry of Finance.

In the Budget for 1912 the gross collections of salt revenue were estimated at Kuping Taels 47,575,486; the ordinary expenditure at Kuping Taels 7,360,041; and the extraordinary expenditure at Kuping Taels 140,856.

These estimates were not, of course, realized, as the whole Administration was disorganized as a result of the Revolution. Up to October 27, 1913, the entire receipts by the Central Government from the time of the establishment of the Republic, were $2,600,000.

1913.

In January 1913, when negotiations were proceeding for a loan from the Group Banks, directions were given that all salt revenues were to be held as a special account. The formation of District Inspectorates was ordered to administer the Salt Revenues in all Provinces except Szechuan and Yunan.

The Reorganization Loan Agreement, which has been reproduced in full in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK, was signed on April 26, 1913, and came into effect on May 21, 1913. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan had been appointed Chinese Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Department on January 16, 1913, and in April the appointment of Foreign Adviser was offered to and accepted by Sir Richard Dane, K. C. I. E. formerly Inspector General of Excise and Salt in India. On the signature of the Loan Agreement he was appointed Foreign Chief Inspector, with the approval of the Foreign Governments concerned, and he arrived in Peking in June, 1913, to take up his new post. He was to be subordinate to, and take instructions from, the Minister of Finance.

At the outset considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the powers, and the staff, necessary to undertake the reorganization of the Salt Administration, and the Legations concerned had to make repeated protests against what they considered breaches of the Loan Agreement. On September 17, 1913, the first payment on salt revenue account, of $726,016.34 was made into the Group Banks. In the same month Mr. Chang Hu was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, Chief of the Chinese Salt Revenue Administration, and Chinese Chief Inspector. Mr. Chang Hu had considerable experience in the Salt Administration, and from the date of his appointment the work of reorganization was seriously begun. The second Revolution, in 1913, resulting in the seizure of salt revenues by the revolutionaries, caused serious difficulties. In October 1913 Herr von Strauch, was appointed Foreign Deputy Chief Inspector, and during that year two Japanese, one Dane, one German, two Russian, and two French District Inspectors were appointed.

In 1913 the rates of salt taxation varied all over the country. Monopolies of transportation were also granted to favored individuals, who made enormous profits therefrom. It was not until December 1913, that the Chinese government definitely adopted the principle of uniform taxation at the source, or in other words, the imposition of a single direct duty in the producing districts. The standard rate was to be $2.50 per picul, but only $2 was to be collected in North China until January 1, 1915.

In 1913, $11,471,242.76 was paid into the Salt Revenue Accounts in the Group Banks. Administrative expenses amounted to $2,515,486.72 or 17.4 per cent of the total collections.

1914.

During 1914 Mr. Lauru, a Deputy Commissioner of the Maritime Customs was appointed Financial Secretary and Chief Accountant, and Dr. Gatrell, since dead, was appointed Secretary in the English Department. Rules governing the manufacture of salt, laws for the punishment of smugglers, and regulations for the Preventive Service were promulgated.

In 1914 a net revenue of $60,409,675.75 was paid into the Group Banks. Administrative expenses amounted to $4,897,-054 or 9.7 percent of the revenue. During the year $31,304, 818.22 was released to the Chinese Government.

1915.

In January 1915 Mr. Chang Hu received the 4th Order of Merit, and was commended by the President for his work, and on January 13, the Provincial contributions which were to meet the service of the Reorganization Loan until the Salt Revenues sufficed for the purpose, were suspended. It was arranged, in March 1915, that a reserve of Tls. 11,650 000 should always be maintained for the service of obligations secured on the Salt Revenues. In June 1915, Mr. Chang Hu was impeached on various accounts by the new Minister of Finance, and removed from office.

During this year the scale of pay of the Foreign and Chinese District and Assistant District Inspectors, was finally decided upon. Chinese District Inspectors were to start at $380 per month, and to rise to a maximum of $750 per month. Foreign District Inspectors started with salary and house allowance of $700 per month, increasing after four years' service to a maximum of $1,000 per month. Chinese Assistant District Inspectors and Foreign Assistant District Inspectors were to receive $200 to $500 and $500 to $800 respectively.

In July 1915 the reserve to be maintained was reduced to Tls. 9,119,000.

The net revenue paid into the Group Banks in 1915 was $69.277,536.42. Administrative expenses amounted to $4,989,-770.11, or 8. 4 per cent of the revenue, The surplus released to the Chinese Government during the year was $27,523,066.47.

1916.

President Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical project, and the revolt against him, seriously interfered with reorganization in 1916. The Yunnan authorities, for instance, commandeered all the salt revenues of that province from March onwards. Nevertheless, the total net revenues paid into the Group Banks during the year amounted to $672,440,559.89 or 9. 7 per cent of the revenues.

1917.

Herr von Strauch was dismissed on the outbreak of war between China and the Central Powers. In August 1917, the Group Banks agreed. The exchange fell below 2/6 per Shanghai Taels.

1918.

Sir Richard Dane resigned in November 1918 and was succeeded by Sir Reginald Gamble, who had previously been Auditor-General in India and had succeeded Sir Richard Dane as Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

In spite of the disorder in the country the salt revenue collections showed remarkable vitality. The net revenue paid into the Group Banks amounted to $71,566,000. All obligations secured on the Salt Revenue were fully met and the surplus funds released to the Chinese Government during the year amounted to $71,671,000, including some 15 million dollars retained by local authorities, including those of Kwangtung, Szechuan and Yunnan.

A reserve of $10,000,000 was maintained throughout the year.

1919.

In view of the favorable rate of exchange the Chief Inspectors reduced the Reserve to $8,000,000 in February and to $6,000,000 in September.

An important advance was made in Fukien Province, where transportation and sale of salt, which had hitherto been a Government monopoly, were thrown open to free trade. As the result of this important reform, the price of salt to the consumer was reduced and the revenue considerably increased.

The net revenue paid into the Group Banks amounted to $80,607,000. The surplus funds available for release to the Chinese Government amounted to $75,183,000, of which about 26 million dollars were appropriated by Provincial Authorities and Military Commanders.

1920.

Conditions in the country showed no improvement, but in spite of this the net revenue paid into the Group Banks amounted to $79,064,000, A surplus of $64,020,000 was released to the Chinese Government, including 24 million dollars appropriated by Provincial Authorities.

The Reserve was maintained at $6,000,000.

1921,

The net revenue paid into the Group Banks during the year amounted to $77,988,000, which was a decrease of $1,076,000 on the net revenue realized in 1920 ($79,064,000) and a decrease of more than two and a half million dollars on the net revenue realized in 1919.

All obligations secured on the Salt Revenue were fully met and the surplus funds released during 1921 to the Chinese Government amounted to $70,474,000, including some 18 million dollars appropriated, as in previous years, by Provincial Authorities or Military Commanders.

The Reserve maintained in the Group Banks was increased from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Sir Reginald Gamble proceeded in April on seven months' home leave, and Mr. W. R. Strickland, English Secretary, officiated as Associate Chief Inspector during his absence,

The foregoing report reprinted from the *China Year Book* for 1923 on the recent history of the Salt Administration is complete only to 1922, but the following *Reuters* message from Peking dated January 25 gives the figures for 1923 together with comparisons with 1922.

"The Salt Revenue for 1923, after meeting administrative expenses, credited to the group of banks during the year an amount of $79,545,000, showing a decrease of $6,244,000 as compared with 1922."

"All obligations secured on the Salt Revenue have been fully met and the surplus funds released to the Government amount to $71,500,000 (including $12,500,000 received from the Maritime Customs). Of the some $30,207,000 represents sums either retained locally or appropriated by provincial authorities or military commanders."

"These retentions cannot be compared with the amount of $31,668,000 retained in 1922 as the sum of $30,207,000, representing local retentions in 1923, does not include the full amount of the revenue retained during the year by the Kuangtung local authorities, whose illegal and arbitrary action in direct violation of the Reorganization Loan Agreement and in spite of protests from the Consuls-General of the various Powers in Canton compelled the Chief Inspectors to close the local Salt District Inspectorate from May, 1923, and temporarily to close the Pakhoi Assistant District Inspectorate from the end of June until the middle of September."

"From information received it appears that the revenue collected in Canton by the local authorities since May, 1923, to the end of the year amounted to $2,828,000, as compared with the collection of $5,629,000 during the same period when the Canton District Inspectorate was functioning."

"The reserve in the Group banks was maintained during the year at $7,000,000."

Mr. E. C. C. Wilton, C. M. G., formerly a member of the British Consular service in China and recently British Minister to Esthonia and Latvia, is now Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Department.

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The Szechwan Military Conference

BY JOHN R. MUIR

GENERAL Lai Hsin Hwei continues to hold the center of the stage. As we wrote some time ago we all would like to know what he is doing. It has transpired that he has not been idle. We are no nearer to a solution of the puzzle than we were a month ago. All we can do, as usual, is to wait and see. This continual waiting becomes very monotonous, but we are becoming more like Orientals every day in the spirit of indifference toward all these changes. Foreigners and Chinese alike are losing hope of ever seeing China settled. We realize that this is a poor spirit in which to begin the New Year, but after all it may be the darkness before dawn that oppresses us now.

There are also indications that some of the Military leaders realize that it is more profitable to permit China to settle down to the arts of peace rather than to be in constant disturbance. Perhaps both sides may be coming to the place where they can see that nothing will ever be settled by fighting, and they are now turning to the inevitable conference.

Just when we were sure that the Conference would be held here in Chengtu—in fact it seemed actually to have commenced in a sense—the scene of the Conference was suddenly shifted. Whatever explanation we may finally find (if, indeed, we ever find any) for the Confederate collapse at Chungking last month, the important result was that the big Confederate generals came on to Chengtu about as quickly as they could. They came literally in batches: Tang Mou Hsin and Chang Chun, Chow Hsi Cheng and Tan Tze Mou; Shih Tsing Yang and smaller fry—they all came to Chengtu, or were reported on the way.

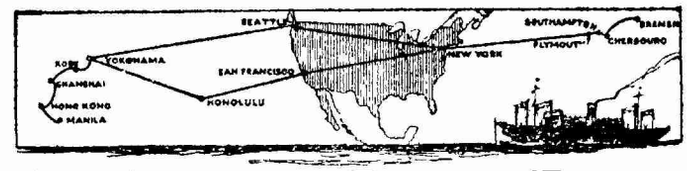
The one who did not come was Lai Hsin Hwei. He remained somewhere between Chengtu and Chungking on the Great East Road. In the meantime Yang Sen occupied Chungking. The two former Governors who were to come back by authority of Peking as Military and Civil Governors also made their headquarters in Chungking. The first one of these is Liu Tsen Heo, once Military Governor of Szechwan and always loyal to Peking. The second one is Liu Hsiang (Liu Fu Chen) who was at one time Military and Civil Governor. They are now in Chungking recognized by Peking as the *de facto* government of Szechwan.

This may be where the present difficulty lies. There is no doubt about the ambitions of Yang Sen. He has done all the fighting for the North, with very little help even from Wu Pei Fu, while Liu Hsiang and his confederates (Liu Wen Hwei and others) have remained "netural" and helped neither side. Liu Tsen Heo has done little better. He himself has kept a safe distance from the battle-fields, though some of his confederates (Teng Shih Heo and Cheng Kweh Tung) have helped Yang Sen.

It is more than likely that Yang Sen has been fed up on this sort of treatment. To be sure Peking has given all those who have helped high sounding titles. But at the same time Wu Pei Fu has reproved Yang Sen more than once for his slowness in accomplishing his purposes. And now to see the greatest honors given to men who have not born the burden and heat of the day—perhaps this has been too much for Yang Sen.

Such suggestions are, as yet, bare rumors in Chengtu. The fact of the matter is that the present move is about as secret as anything that is ever done in China. The newspapers, after a day or two, were permitted to publish the fact that a conference was being held but the men who are usually the best informed simply say that they know nothing. It is more than probable that no one, except those immediately concerned knows anything about what is going on. It is this secretary that makes every one believe that something important is about to be disclosed.

In the meantime Szechwan drags on its weary round. An attempt was made to raise money on a property tax. But that plan was discontinued. It would mean too great hardship for many poor people who have been bled white in former taxes. When Hsiung Keh Wu was about to flee, his paper dollars went down nearly to 20, but they have recovered again since he has shown stability. His daily thermometer will now be the price of the paper dollar. If they continue to rise some one will get rich by speculating in exchange. If they go down to the oblivion that seems to be their doom many thousands of poor people will lose on these worthless pieces of script.



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The murder case of Watt and Whiteside has at last been called before the Chengtu District Magistrate. The first hearing was January 10. The British Vice Consul is sitting as Assessor in a Mixed Court. The three who are on trial were doubtless all implicated, but the man who actually did the shooting is supposed to be at large. He is not dead as previously reported.

Chengtu has not suffered as much as some cities by commandeering of supplies. It has been almost impossible to buy rice some days on the streets. The soldiers have commandeered everything within miles of the city, often taking what they wanted by force, without paying. The two big generals have tried to stop this practice, but with tens of thousands of men in uniform, and every one in mortal terror whenever a uniform is seen, of course it is impossible to stop such oppression. It would take real backbone resistence on the part of the people to stop it, and that we will never have. Still most things may be had, though prices have increased.

Coal has been a real problem. The Arsenal has been commandeering every boat, and every wheelbarrow, that came toward the city. Of course they do not pay, and that keeps the supply away. A foreigner who went down the river to escort a lot of boats with American flags was practically put under arrest and taken to the Arsenal. The flags were confiscated, and the foreigner treated with great indignity. In the end his persistence bore fruit. He got a number of loads of coal, and he was also rewarded by seeing orders that no more coal be commandeered. Boats are now coming up freely, and the Chinese will benefit as well as the foreigners by that. Again it is the square deal that we ought all to be fighting for.

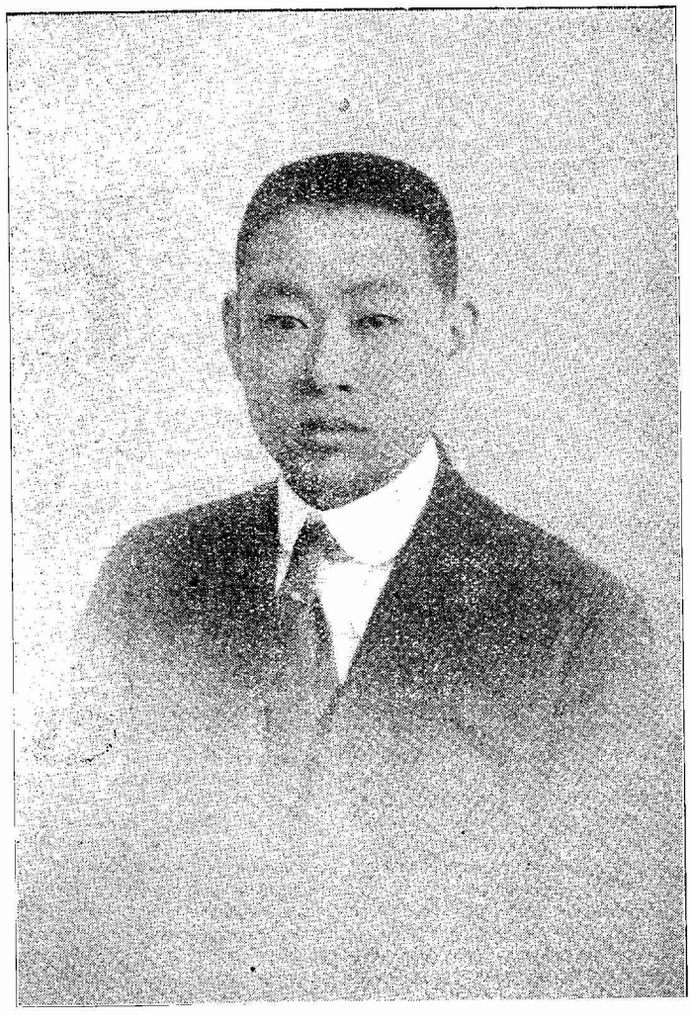
Schools are closing for the annual holiday. The past term has been one of great hardship in the government schools as well as in every department. Paper money was distributed everywhere, and when it went down to 20% teachers were receiving their salaries in such worthless currency. One cannot but feel that they are only enjoying the results of the indifference and bringing fear that has characterised them for these past years. If the educators of China had stood against corruption and oppression there would have been less of it. Will they ever learn that it is up to them to oppose the trend of events?

Chengtu, Sze. January 11, 1924.

U. S. Trade Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

The s.s. *President Harrison*, first of the Dollar round-the-world steamers, arrived in Shanghai early Tuesday morning, bringing a trade delegation composed of representatives of chambers of commerce from the United States. The Shanghai American chamber of commerce took charge of the party's entertainment, which included a dinner on Tuesday evening, and several sight seeing tours. The party left on the *President Harrison*, Friday, February, 1.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Li Ming

李 銘

Mr. Li Ming is a native of Saoshing, Chekiang, and was born in 1889. In early years he received his education in a middle school at Saoshing and the Wayland Academy, Hangchow. Being anxious to obtain a higher education, he went to Japan and pursued his studies in the Yamaguchi Commercial College.

After 7 years in Japan, he returned to China just before the outbreak of the revolution and served the Chekiang provincial government as financial adviser to the Commissioner of Finance. Later on he joined the Shanghai office of the Chekiang Bank as manager and under his hand this institution underwent severe re-organization, being renamed the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd. He introduced and directed its business along modern commercial banking lines instead of in semi-official nature. Since then it has been built up on modern business lines.

He encouraged public savings by opening a Savings Bank Department along purely Western lines and participated in financing imports and exports by opening the Foreign Exchange Department in the Shanghai office of the Bank. Due to his work the Bank's capital was increased to $2,000,000, and the interest of the Chekiang provincial government was bought over at a premium of about 70% to make the bank a purely private institution. At the same time he acquired and built a permanent and commodious home to house the ever increasing activities of the bank and removed its head office from Hangchow to its present location in Shanghai at the corner of Hankow and Kiangse Roads, known as the Chekiang Industrial Bank building.

In the course of more than thirteen years in Shanghai his time and energy have mostly been devoted to the development of banking as well as commerce and industry. He is one of the prominent figures in banking circles in China and is one of the founders of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association. He is now director and general manager of The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., director of The Bank of China, The Bank of Communications, and also the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., which last institution he in company with K. P. Chen, its director and general manager, with one or two others helped to promote.

Mr. Li is purely self-made, good natured, kind hearted, generous, self-confident, full of energy, and with always a keen eye in business and financial matters. He has given much of his time for public service and education and was decorated by the Chinese government in 1921 with the third Order of Chia Ho for meritorious public service.

Mr. H. C. Kuan

關海清字梁塵

Kuan Hai-ching

Mr. H. C. Kuan was born at Mukden, Fengtien Province, in 1881. In his youth, Mr. Kuan received the old Chinese education and obtained the degree of Chu Jen. In 1899, he entered a private foreign language school and studied Russian and Japanese. Later he entered Peking Government University and studied philosophy, literature and politics in the High Normal Department. In 1908, Mr. Kuan was graduated from the University and was honored with the rank of secretary of the Imperial Cabinet. In 1909, he was appointed president of Fengtien High College and also was made professor in Fengtien High Normal School. Later he was promoted to the rank of prefect, being recommended by His Ex. Chao Erh-shun, then the Viceroy of the Eastern Three Provinces. In 1912, he was appointed the director of Fengtien Law College and the professor of Roman Jurisprudence and International Law in the same institute and in 1916, he was appointed President of Fengtien Foreign Language College and in the same year was engaged as secretary in the Military and Civil Governor's Yamen. In 1918, Mr. Kuan was appointed Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mukden, and the Superintendent of Fengtien Maritime Customs. In 1921, he resigned from the Diplomatic Commission, and since then has been connected with the Customs Service.

He has received the following decorations:—2nd class Ta-Shuo Chia-Ho, 2nd class Pao-Kuang Chia-Ho, 2nd class Wen-Hu, 2nd class Japanese Jui-Pao Decoration and 3rd class Japanese Hsu-Jih.

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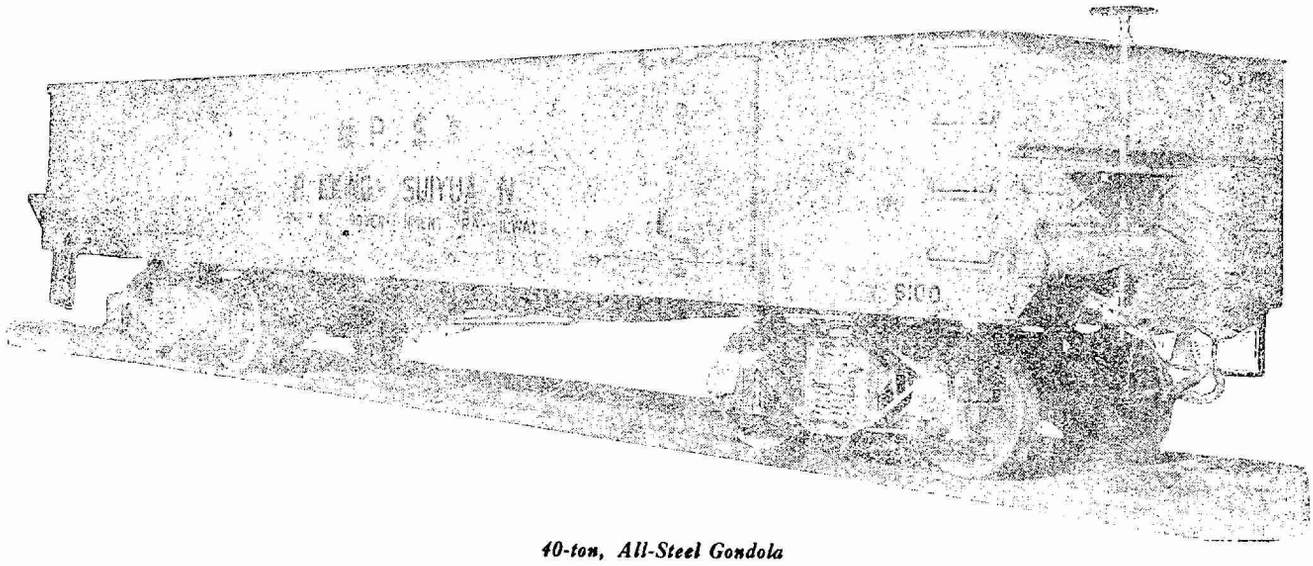

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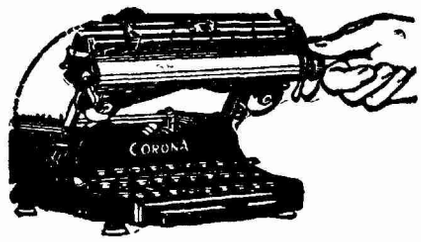

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Men and Events

L. Seymour of Dodge and Seymour, Shanghai, departed for Peking and Tientsin on Thursday evening, January 31, on a short business trip.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews in Peking last week. Mr. Andrews at the present time is in America lecturing on the dinosaur eggs discovered while on his Third Asiatic Expedition into Mongolia.

Dame Adeilade Anderson, Industrialist expert in China from London, was at home on Wednesday, January 30, at the Y. W. C. A. Hospitality Center, 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Dame Anderson plans to leave for England at an early date.

The East China Christian Educational Association opened this week its annual conference in Shanghai, at the Union Church. Many important topics will be brought up for discussion at these meetings, to which more than 300 delegates from China have assembled to attend.

The Community Church of Shanghai is planning to hold a leap year party for its members and friends at the Navy Y. M. C. A. on Friday evening, February 1, at 8:15 o'clock. An interesting program has been arranged by the social committee and it is hoped persons will avail themselves of this opportunity to get acquainted.

A recent issue of the Kanses City *Star* had the following: "The mah jongg craze seems to have taken Kansas City by storm. One merchant who deals heavily in the new Chinese game said he had telegraphed several times to San Francisco for more sets since the season started. He began the season with eight hundred sets, believing that would suffice."

The Economical Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway has issued a pamphlet evidently designed to show what the railway has accomplished in Manchuria and to encourage the investment of capital there for its further development. There are a number of maps and charts, and these with statistics amply carry out the purposes of the publishers.

The death occurred on Saturday evening, January 26, of Mrs. Frank J. Courtney, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, following a virulent case of smallpox. Mrs. Courtney came several years ago from San Francisco to the Orient where she was married to F. J. Courtney. She is survived by her husband, in Shanghai, her parents in San Francisco and two sisters in California. Funeral services were held at Bubbling Well cemetery on Monday, January 28.

The alumni year book of Tsing Hua College, published by the Tsinghua Alumni Association has been received for the year 1923-24. The book is excellently edited and illustrated and contains messages and communications, contributed articles, association activities, open forum digest, alumnae and alumni directory. The book serves as a reference for all of the alumni, a source of information to the students going abroad, and a clearing house of opinions of the alumni as well friends on matters affecting the general welfare.

D. E. Douty, manager for the Far East of the United States Silk Testing House of Shanghai and staff gave a tiffin on Monday of this week at the Astor House Hotel in honor of C. J. Huber who is to take over Mr. Douty's work upon his return to America in a short time. About fifty guests were present including representatives of the principal foreign firms in Shanghai interested in the silk industry and in addition members of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. Both Mr. Douty and Mr. Huber delivered addresses.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the translation of the Bible into Chinese by Robert Morrison, was celebrated in New York on December 28, when Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Ambassador to United States was guest of honor. The luncheon was held in the Biltmore Hotel, and twenty-one volumes of Morrison's Bible as printed a hundred years ago were on exhibition. It was announced that 90,000,000 volumes of it had been issued. All of the addresses delivered at the meeting were broadcasted by radio.

The death occurred of Philip L. Bickel, assistant manager of the Oriental Press, Shanghai, on Friday, January 25, at St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Bickel has been a resident in the Orient for many years, having been with the China Merchant's as a first officer, following which he was engaged in the advertising business with Carl Crow, Inc. with whom he remained until he became assistant manager of the Oriental Press three years ago. Mr. Bickel is survived by his widow in Shanghai, and a mother and sister in Yokohama, connected with the Baptist Mission. The funeral will be held in Japan.

S. S. Keh, Mechanical Sectional Chief of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, according to report, was murdered by bandits who captured him in Shangtung more than seven weeks ago

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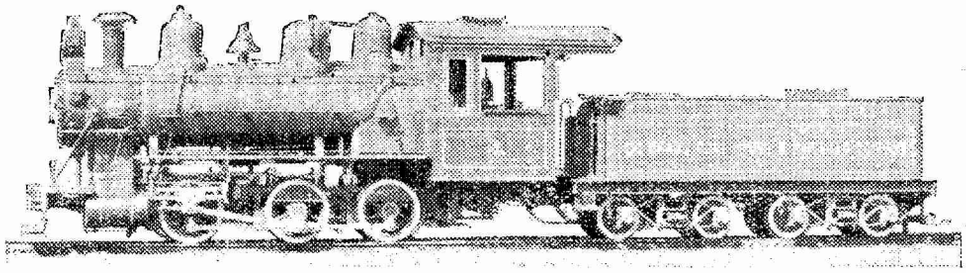

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LOCOMOTIVES

27-399

The Odds Are Against You

94 Out of 100 Die Penniless

Age	Life Experience of 100 Men Compiled by the American Bankers Association
25	100 men all strong and vigorous with good mental and physical capacity.
35	5 have died, 10 are wealthy, 10 are in fair circumstances, 40 have just moderate means, 35 have saved nothing.
45	16 have died, 3 are wealthy, 65 are barely self-supporting, 16 are no longer self-supporting.
55	30 have died, 1 is very wealthy, 8 are self-supporting, 61 dependent upon children, relatives or charity for support.
75	63 are dead (60 of these left no estate), 2 are wealthy, 34 are dependent on children, relatives or charity for support.
	94 of the original 100 "average men" died penniless

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at Changtien and was held up for ransom for $80,000. Mr. Keh was a returned student. Despite many efforts and requests from his family they were unable to bring about his release. The body of the victim was discovered in Tsinan a few days ago and the Shangtung authorities notified the brother of the deceased, C. S. Keh, to take possession of the remains.

One of the most elaborate commencement week programs ever performed by the graduating classes of Soochow University was carried out last week when eighteen seniors celebrated their graduation. A concert given by the university band, the Soochow orchestra, and a motion picture entertainment were the features of the program. On Thursday January 24, the commencement exercises were held when Dr. Hodgkin of the National Christian Council gave the address and distributed the diplomas to the graduating students, nine members of the class receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and nine members the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The American Association of China held its annual meeting on Thursday, January 24, presided over by Dr. W. T. Findley. With the adoption of the president's report and the treasurer's statement of accounts, the meeting proceeded to elect officers, which include the following: H. A. Wiley, E. C. Stocker, George Brush, Stirling Fessenden, E. L. McCloskey, J. B. Powell, J. Eichwald, Dr. W. T. Findley, Dr. C. S. Lincoln, Major Bassett and Capt. Eisler were chosen as the new executive committee. From these Major Bassett was elected president in succession to Dr. W. T. Findley (retiring), E. C. Stocker, vice-president, J. B. Powell secretary, and J. Eichwald, treasurer.

The New York chapter of St. John's and St. Mary's Alumni Association in the United States held their annual banquet on December 23, in the Hotel Marseilles, New York. Dr. L. K. Sung presided and more than fifty guests and alumni were present. Among those present were, Z. L. Chang, Chinese-Consul-General to New York, E. M. Scholz, former publisher of the New York *Evening Post*, and now president of the World Wide News Association, Dr. Philip Sze, Chinese Vice-Consul to New York, and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu and T. Chiang of Tsing Hua College, Peking. Mr. Scholz was the principal speaker for the evening, having traveled widely in the Far East, and stated in his address that it was his opinion that the St. John's men were well represented in the newspaper world, mentioning T. B. Chang as an active St. John's alumni, editor of the *Shun Pao*, (Shanghai), and Y. P. Wang, representing the *Shun Pao* in New York.

The December bulletin of the China Club of Seattle has recently arrived, giving detailed accounts of the club's activities during that month. The report shows the addition of new committees to the club, which consist of advisory, finance, membership, greeters, entertainment, immigration laws, immigration station, and investigation re the Yangtze Patrol, with at least five or more men on each committee. L. C. Dyer sent word to the club during the month that amendments to the China Trade Act were brought one step nearer consummation by the introduction of a joint resolution in Congress by himself. The bulletin also contains an account of Dr. F. O. Fuerholzer, who has spent years in Oriental service, who has been presenting to schools and churches of Seattle views on "Changing China," presented to the club by Paul Page Whitham of Shanghai. The visitors from China to the club recently include, Miss Viola Smith, assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner, and, Commercial Attache from French-Indo China, C. J. Fox, from Tientsin, E. Thomas, Consular Service, from Harbin, T. Y. Chen, party of students from Canton, and others.

Death of One Of Oldest Shanghai Americans

J. H. McMichael, one of the oldest Americans resident in the Orient, died at his home in Shanghai, on Monday evening, January 28. Mr. McMichael came to the Orient in 1887, and gave from the time of his arrival here generously to public service. He was elected a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1896, previous to which he served as a member of the General Chamber of Commerce, where his public activities were further emphasized by the fact that he was one of the members of that commission appointed for the revision of the Land regulations. He was also responsible for the formation of the American Chamber of Commerce, being its first chairman. He was head of Frazar and Company. Funeral services were held at Bubbling Well cemetery, on Tuesday, January 28.

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News from North China

The cabinet deadlock due to the refusal of Mr. Wang and Fan Yuan-lien to assume duties in their respective appointments was dissolved this week. Chang Kuo-kan has been appointed the new Minister of Education to take the place of Mr. Fan and Wang Ke-ming has been successfully persuaded to remain in the Cabinet. At the cabinet meeting held Thursday morning, both Ministers of Finance and Education were present.

Wang Ke-ming assumed duty in the Ministry of Finance Thursday afternoon. Chang Kuo-kang appointed Minister of Education, though he attended the Cabinet meeting Thursday, has not yet assumed office in the Ministry. He promises to take up the education portfolio on two conditions relating to the Ministry's finances.

Dr. Wang Chung hui, now in Europe, has wired to the government declining the portfolio of Justice, but it is understood that he will not be required to come back to assume office, since the vice-Minister of Justice, Hsueh Tu-pi, has been appointed to act for him.

At a cabinet meeting held Thursday, it was decided that a mandate should soon be issued reiterating the prohibition of opium traffic and poppy cultivation. This action was taken at the instance of Dr. Wellington Koo, who has received a number of complaints from foreign legations regarding the drug traffic encouraged in provinces by military leaders. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior and War will be ordered to co-operate to effect the total suppression of opium vice in China.

Representatives of the national colleges and universities held another special meeting Thursday afternoon and it was decided that urgent representations should be made to the government regarding their pay. They agreed that unless the government pays them one month and a half salary before the year's end, they would announce in newspapers that the colleges shall be responsible for their personal accounts and debts.

A movement is now on foot in parliamentary circles in Peking to stage another election for a vice-president. The idea originated from General Wu Pei-fu who said that the present Parliament might have completed its duty by having a vice-president elected. It is also rumored that General Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang might be offered this position, owing to General Wu's intention of allying with the Anfu leaders as against the Mukden party.

Upon receiving the notice of the Russian envoy of Mr. Lenin's death, the Chinese government appointed a representative to call upon Mr. Karakhan and expressed the deep sorrow of China in Russia's loss of its great leadership. A number of Chinese officials and diplomats were also received by Mr. Karakhan Thursday, offering their condolence and sympathy.

Premier Sun attended the Senate last Wednesday and answered the questions of the Senators regarding the Gold Franc case. He defended Wang Ke-ming by saying that he was unreasonably attacked for his past connections with the Banque Industrielle de Chine and that all allegations against his personal integrity were unfounded. The parliamentary indictment of Wang Ke-ming has been postponed.

Wallace Lee, who has been in Siam for the last three years working for the Siamese government as an oil geologist, is spending a week in Peking and plans to return to his home in San Francisco by way of the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Elliston have returned to Peking after a year's absence. Mr. Elliston is connected with the Bureau of Economic Information and has been transferred from Shanghai to Peking.

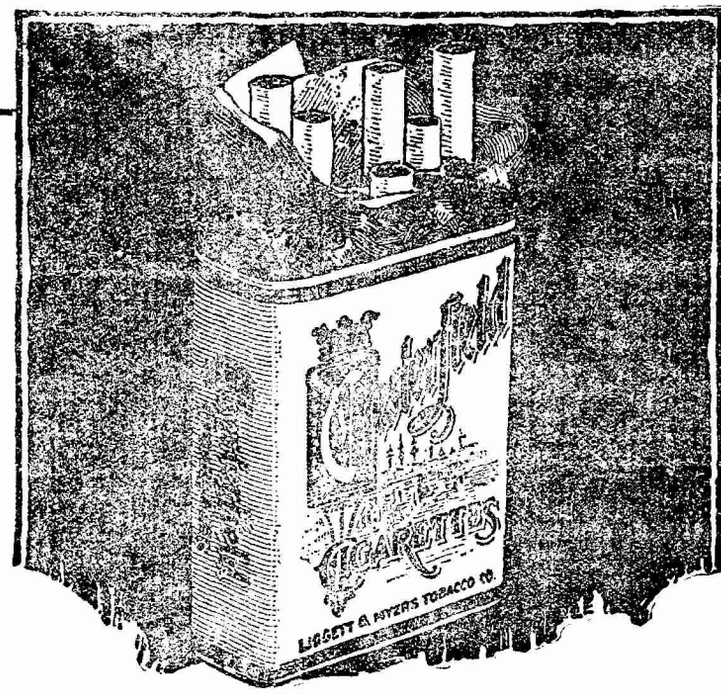
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker of Kansas City, Mo., are in Peking stopping at the Hotel de Pekin. They are on a tour around the world. Mr. Baker is a Princeton graduate of 1918.

Mrs. Schurman, wife of the American Minister, gave a reception for the season at the Legation Friday afternoon, which was the first affair of the kind given after her return from South China with Dr. Schurman.

W. P. Pettus has returned to Peking from a six month's trip to America, where he has been raising funds for the North China Union Language School. The financial campaign he carried on in the States is reported as successful and plans have already been drawn out for the construction of new buildings in the near future.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was recently reported as seriously ill at his residence in Tientsin, has fully recovered.

Miss Virginia Harrel and Miss M. S. Purcell of the Peking Union Medical College here left Peking Thursday on the Shanghai train on the way to Canton where they will attend the annual conference of the Nurses' Association of China.



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News from South China

One of the saddest measures in connection with the present internecine war in Canton was the recent abolition of the Canton Government Experiment Station of Agriculture and Forestry and the necessary felling of thousands of trees which had been under observation for the last ten or more years in order to surrender the grounds to the Bank of Canton. In order to support the war Dr. Sun Yat-sen had to sanction the sale of all available government lands, and buildings, including the station. All the time, energy, and money devoted to the promotion of agriculture and forestry in the past did not produce the desired result because of this sudden change of policy by the government authorities.

The property of Chen Huan, a Cantonese Member of Parliament in Peking accused of having received $5,000 bribe for electing Tsao Kun president of China, was recently declared confiscated by the Canton Municipality. The property seized consists of two buildings now being used as business firms.

The administration building of the Canton-Samshui Railroad at Shek-wai-tong, Canton, was destroyed by the mutinous Yunnanese troops of the Third Corps on the night of January 12. The railroad, until the mutiny, was occupied and controlled by the Third Corps, General Chiang Kwang-liang commanding, during last year. The mutiny, it is alleged, has been engineered by interested militarists to deprive Chiang of the income of the road. Chiang has already offered his resignation.

According to the commissioner of education of Canton City, there are 22 private art schools in the city with 85 teachers and 292 pupils.

The workmen of the rice mills and rice wholesale firms have been on strike since January 15 in order to demand higher wages and better conditions. Among other demands the strikers ask for an increase of from 15 to 50 per cent in wages. Several ships with rice cargo from Wuhu and other ports in Canton are unable to clear on account of the unloaded cargo for which the strike is responsible. Some workmen, however, have issued statements that they are not at all in sympathy with the strike but are only being forced to join the movement by the leaders some of whom are not actual workers in their line.

Admiral Chan Chak of the Canton River Defense, who had an armed conflict with Magistrate Jue Chock-man early this year at Chinshan and Shekki over the collection of certain taxes in Heungshan, was dismissed from service by Dr. Sun Yat-sen last week. Magistrate Jue has also been instructed to leave his office.

A fierce struggle aiming at the surrounding of Canton from several directions is imminent. Latest reports from outside and local preparations indicate that a renewal of warfare between the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and those of Chen Chiung-ming is expected before the end of January. In fact, the Cantonese troops friendly to Dr. Sun have begun concentrating at Kongmoon to be ready to rush towards the southwestern districts, where the pro-Chen forces are trying to expand. General Chen Chiung-ming and his staff are now at Waichow reorganizing their strength for another march to Canton.

A special war-tax of three per cent will be levied on real estate in the province of Kwangtung, all property owners having been ordered to re-validate their deeds.

A poll tax of one dollar is being proposed in Kwangtung to be effective upon approval of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in order to raise funds for a northern expedition against Peking. Any person residing in Kwangtung, including foreigners, over 16 years old, shall register at a fee of one dollar, according to a proposal coming before the administrative council of the General Headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A voluntary tax of from one to ten dollars is now effective in Canton, those paying this tax being exempt from coolie service for the troops.

The several amusement parks in Canton are considering suspending business for the time being as a protest against additional war-tax. The amusement parks and theaters are now paying two taxes already, one in the form of licenses levied by the Canton Municipality and the other as a war-tax imposed by the department of war of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Now the Canton garrison commissioner, General Fan Shek-sheng, has ordered a further raise in ticket-prices, turning over to him all the extra charges.

The Cantonese troops who have been collecting taxes along the West River districts of Kwangtung have announced that they will return all the revenue offices to the civil authorities after January 15.

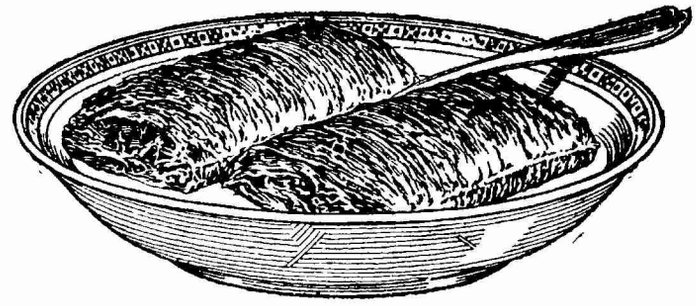
Opium-smoking is now permitted in Canton to every person upon claiming that he is sick and opium-smoking is

Get this health habit

It means stomach comfort, bodily vigor and mental buoyancy. Eat two Shredded Wheat Biscuits every morning with milk or cream and a little fruit. If you like a hot dish that is better than ordinary porridge, pour hot milk over the Biscuit, adding a little salt.

Shredded Wheat

Shredded Wheat requires no sugar—it has all the natural sweetness of the whole wheat berry. Contains all the nutritive elements the human body needs with just enough BRAN to tsimulate bowel movement. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruits.



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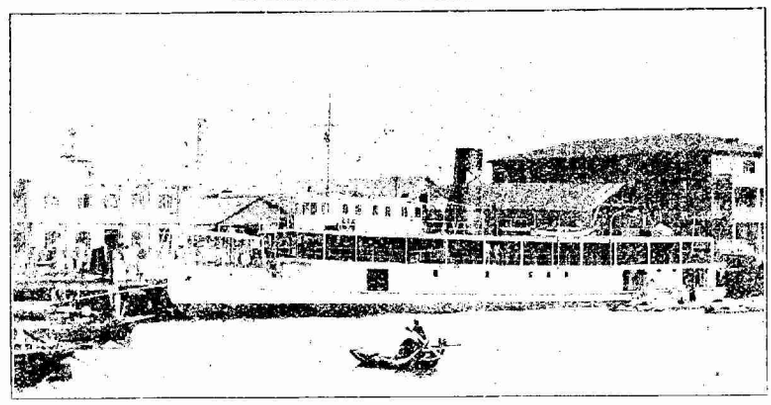

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necessary for his health and paying a fee of five dollars a month for his permit. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has appointed Yang Saae Arm as director-general for suppressing the opium traffic with four military officers as co-directors.

To avoid being commandeered for military service, the Sai Kong Hong Yip Steamship Company, a Chinese concern navigating the West River between Hongkong and Wuchow the last few years, was sold out to a foreign interest in order to fly a foreign flag the latter part of 1923. Upon information of some shareholders of the company, the military authorities of the West River have ordered the officers of the retiring company to explain why they may not be charged with conspiracy to escape local jurisdictions.

Chiu Sze Kun has replaced Ng Yu-hong as salt commissioner in Canton. Ng was formerly the district salt inspector in Canton. It was he who succeeded in taking the inspectorate from foreign joint-control some several months ago. Ng was one time secretary of the Canton District Salt Inspectorate.

It is not believed in Canton that there will be any further action of Dr. Sun Yat-sen regarding the proposed change in customs administration because of his failure to procure a part of the customs surplus, until next February when he expects to resume the presidency of the Southern Government. The navies of Great Britain, United States, France, Japan, Italy, and Portugual are still represented in Canton Harbor to guard the customs house against interference by Dr. Sun, but the number of ships has been greatly reduced.

The convention of the Kuomintang Political Party which was to have met in Canton January 15 will be postponed until further notice.

Mr. Hu Han-min, formerly governor-general of Kwangtung and a senior member of the Kuomintang Party, has again been offered the civil governorship of Kwangtung. Mr. Hu has not yet signified his intention to accept the post.

H. W.

Canton, January 16, 1924.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from January 23 to January 30)

The difficulties of passing over the New Year in Peking are again occupying the forefront of attention of news and with usual Cabinet troubles constitute the news happenings in China during the week under review. Japan has been engrossed during the week past with the marriage of the Prince Regent, while the Philippines are following closely the fight in the U. S. legislature on General Leonard Wood.

Raising $3,000,000 for the New Year in China

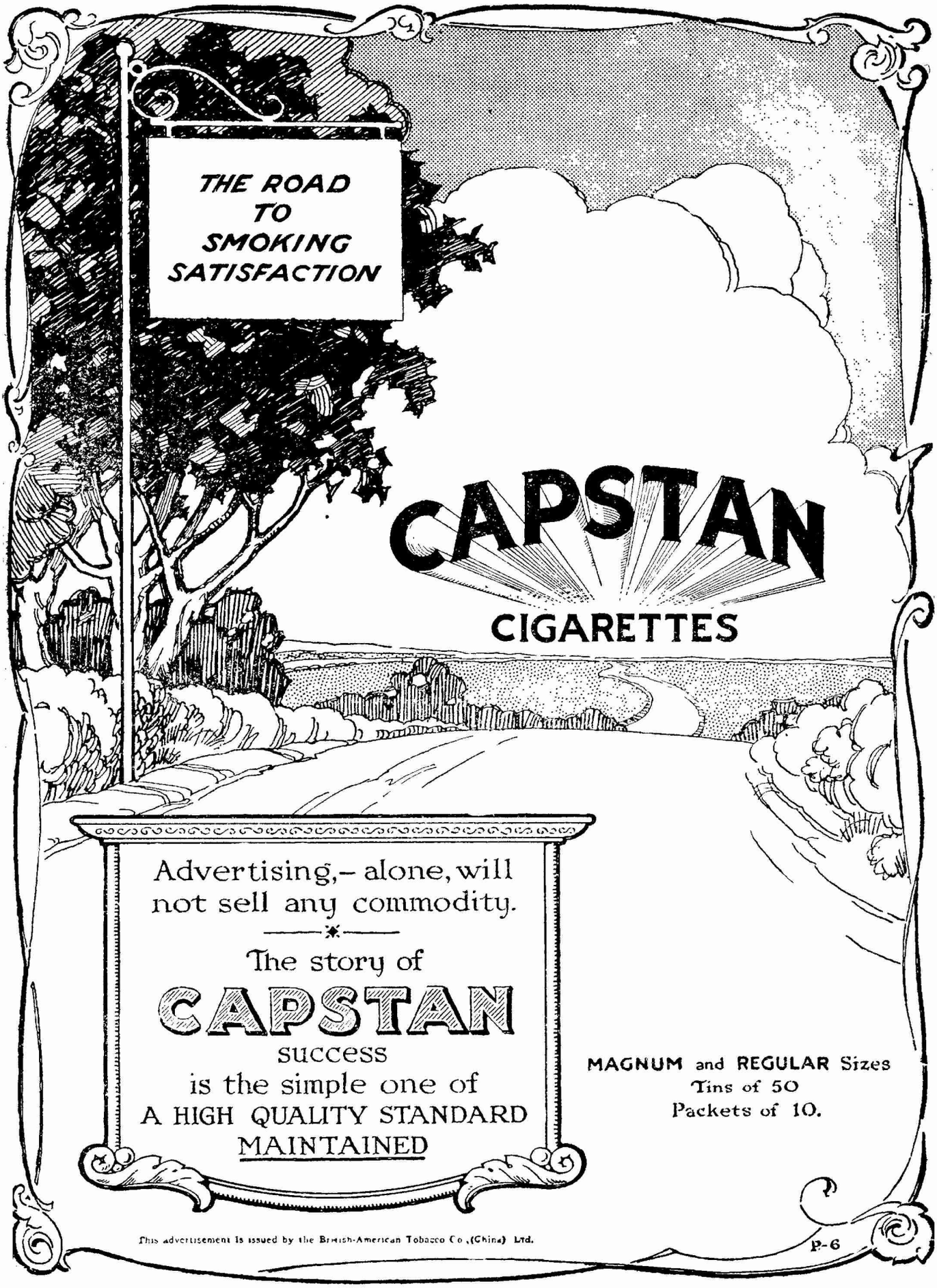
A plan to raise $3,000,000 immediately to meet the lunar New Year obligations was recently submitted to the Cabinet by Wan Keh-ming, Admiral Li Ting-hsin is said to have suggested providing funds to pay the men of the fleet in Tsingtao before the New Year. Indications are manifest that the attitude of Parliament toward Wang Keh-ming is considerably toned down and it is expected he will remain as Minister of Finance. Chinese Press reports recently contained the following news regarding Wang Keh-ming:

"The House of Representatives recently arranged for a special committee of investigation to meet this afternoon and discuss the question of a formal impeachment of Mr. Wang Keh-ming, Minister of Finance, but the proposal was dropped suddenly and it is now stated that the matter will not be dealt with further until after the Chinese New Year. In official circles opinion is divided as to whether this development is solely the result of the favorable impression created in the House by Mr. Sun Pao-chi with regard to a settlement of the gold franc question or was influenced by the fact that the Members are extremely anxious to receive their salaries before the new year."

"According to a *Yi Shih Pao* special from Shanghai the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there has sent a telegram to Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Customs, saying that as a certain portion of the unissued bonds of the tenth year issue is secured on the Hatamen octroi for a loan made by Shanghai banks, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is opposed to any new issue of domestic bonds to be secured on that source of revenue, pending the repayment of the loan in question. It is therefore feared that Mr. Wang Keh-ming may be compelled to drop his scheme."

General Wu Pei-fu as Vice-President of China

The question of electing a vice-president to China will shortly become the main question of the hour and various



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indications are already available under elaborate smoke screens, one being mentioned as that of General Wu Pei-fu, who will run as a real candidate, and that ex-speaker Wu Ching Ling is scheming to return to Peking to resume his seat in Parliament and put the plan through, says the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking).

"There are indications that General Wu Pei-fu has recently acquired a large measure of support in the Metropolitan press. A number of newspapers are believed to adhere to his cause and offers are being made to others.

"The bringing of the few vessels of the Chinese navy to Tsingtao as coast guard against surprise-landings in Shantung and the arrest of generals and other officers belonging to General Wu Pei-fu's staff at Vladivostok are signs that a whole campaign has been carefully prepared in advance. That Russian help has been considered a possibility is reported in the Chinese press.

"Part of the plan is to support the present Parliament in Peking and to declare that new elections are impossible in the present state of the country. A great deal of propaganda has been recently current about President Tsao Kun's health and the necessity to have a Vice-President to fall back upon. The fact that those in the immediate entourage of the President have tried to isolate the President from general contact recently has been a serious error, as it has increased reports and fostered this new development.

"We deal with the problem in our leading article as the real task before the Sun Pao-chi Cabinet."

Dr. Sun and Ramsay MacDonald on China

During the week past, Dr. Sun Yat-sen cabled Ramsay MacDonald fraternal greetings, hailing the Labor Party's accession to power as marking a new era not only in English history but in the secular affairs of the nation. Dr. Sun looks to Mr. MacDonald to act in his dealings with China, not as if she were still a conquered nation of the days of the Opium Wars and Boxer outbreak, but as the home of a people whose civilizing work in Asia entitles them to at least the same treatment as that now accorded to the nations whose sovereignity has been freed from prewar fetters. In particular, Dr. Sun asks Mr. MacDonald to examine afresh the fanciful views which some subordinate British officials hold of him as a Labor leader and Socialist.

Dr. Sun Mourns for Lenin

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, upon receipt of news of the death of M Lenin at Moscow, ordered the town of Canton to observe same, asking the citizens to fly all flags at half-mast for a period of three days in order to express condolence for the death of Russia's Bolshevist leader.

Fight on Governor Wood in Philippines

"Leaders in the legislature maintain that Governor-General Wood, acting through the vice-governor, has offered to compromise with the coalitionists, but their insistence on cutting off the salaries of his aides and the sum needed for maintenance of the Governor General's yacht, the Apo, has led to the failure of these compromise efforts and was followed by the second veto of the land tax measure. This measure has now gone to Washington for final disposal and hope of better feeling has vanished. The legislators say that they are ready to adjourn without accomplishing anything further than lending their co-operation to the program submitted by the acting secretaries last week, after a conference with Governor-General Wood, in which he approved the measures in principle.

"The appointment of Ben Wright as insular auditor has also led to new criticism of the Governor-General. Wright formerly was a bank examiner, but the legislature abolished his position under the present appropriation bill. The action of the legislature, it is said, was due to Wright's strictness in handling reports of the Philippine National Bank, and the new appointment has disappointed those who had hoped to permanently remove him from insular affairs, as reported in the *China Press* (Shanghai).

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For this reason we make a final appeal to the readers of the China *Weekly Review* for photographs and biographical sketches regarding any of their friends who have accomplished something of importance which causes them to stand out above the crowd and to deserve notice in "Who's Who in China." Such biographies should contain the date and place of birth, place and extent of education, positions held, political affiliations if any, societies of which he is a member, notable philanthropies, etc.

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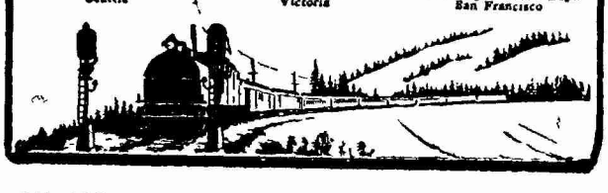


27-410

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 24. M. Lenin of Soviet Russia dies in home near Russia.——More than 75,000 men are out in railway strike in England with war still on and no hope of early solution.——New personnel of Cabinet is announced in London House of Commons.

January 25. Archie Roosevelt, son of former President, informs Senate investigating Teapot-Dome oil lease that he has severed connections with Sinclair Oil interests because of corruption in connection with oil leases.—Stabilization of German currency cannot be effected because of costs of garrisons of occupied territories.——G. $68.37 in federal taxes for every man, woman and child in U. S. was collected last year, as announced by bureau of census.——British Ambassador and Secretary Hughes sign liquor treaty which requires ratification of Senate.

January 26. Investigation of allegations made against Albert Fall, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, involves loan of G.$100,000 in connection with oil leases.——More than 100,000 miners are idle due to railway strike in Britain.——Lenin's body in red coffin lies in state in Moscow, previous to burial. ——Moscow report says Petrograd Soviet decides to rename the city Leninigrade.

January 27. British government plans to send a mission immediately to Moscow to arrange for resumption of full diplomatic relations.——The testimony of Mr. Doheny, oil operator, in the Senate re Secretary Fall electrifies all of Washington.

January 28. Decisive trial of strength between Indian Nationalists and British Labor government appears imminent.——Treaty signed between France and Czecho-Slovakia is capable of very extended application.

January 29. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, outlines his foreign policy especially with regard to Franco-German discussions and Britain's interest in Central Europe.——President Coolidge announces he intends to have thorough investigation of alleged scandal in connection with naval oil leases and charges in connection with it.——Death of M. Lenin causes disruption in Boshelvist party of Russia, which is now in search of another leader.——Revelations of antagonism in Bavaria, by British Consul in Munich, have led to threats of murder by Separatists on his return.——Italo-Jugo-Slav Treaty is signed.

January 30. Railway strike in England comes to a close, following a series of negotiations between railway managers and employees.——Italo-Jugo-Slav Treaty stipulates neutrality in war and cooperation in military defence.——The Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives votes certain reductions in income tax on unearned income.

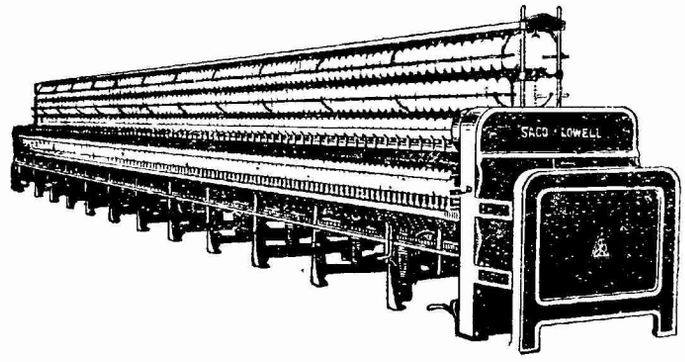
Financial Notes

The Business Outlook at the End of 1923

At the end of 1922 easy money conditions were the predominant features of the domestic business situation indicating the rather excessive commodity price increases that took place during the first five months of this year. At the close of 1923 there is wider improvement in the different trades but a much more conservative situation in the banking world. This would apparently justify the conclusion that while the first six months of 1924 should be a period of pronounced, general business activity, inflation in the form of higher commodity prices is unlikely.

Probably the most conspicuously favorable phases are the indicated and anticipated pronounced increase in the building trade which is expected to continue throughout the year; the best monthly export statement (that of November) in more than 2½ years; an estimated increase of 12 per cent in farm value and the exceptionally good year-end business in steel.

Those who take the more speculative viewpoint are inclined to emphasize the fact that 1924 is a presidential year and that because of precedents, it should be a highly erratic period. The immediate past, however, does not necessarily and positively determine the future and there is no precedent for the conditions that prevail at the end of this year and will continue during the first quarter of the new year. First the wage totals are the largest in our history, secondly the flow of gold to this country and our world supremacy continues and thirdly, the Administration at Washington is safely conservative and appears to be highly resultful. Political developments during the month have changed, to a considerable degree, and what appeared earlier to be a greatly erratic and radical situation now looks like a sane and safe one.



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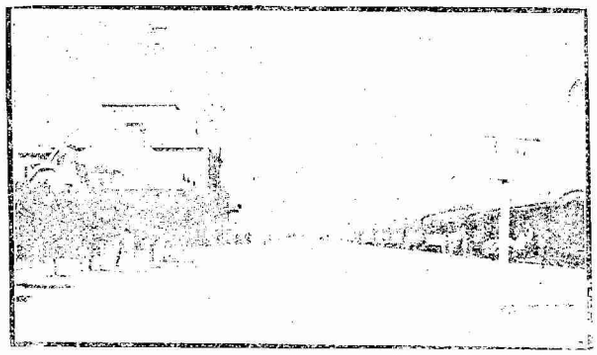

Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.

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Christian Education and the National Consciousness in China

By JAMES B. WEBSTER, Ph. D.,
Shanghai College, China.

(*Read review on this page*)

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Seaports of the Far East

Compiled & Edited by
ALLISTER MACMILLAN, F.R.G.S. 1923.

SHANGHAI MERCURY (21/1/24): "The book should have a tremendous sale, as it will be of immense value to all consular officials, businessmen, educationalists, etc., containing as it does historical and descriptive as well as commercial and industrial facts, figures and resources. We have much pleasure in recommending it."

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During January there is likely to be considerable new financing, especially by the railways, and lively share and bond markets are a natural concommitant.

(*Financial Review*).

Sound Money and Sound Credit in the Far East

If there is still any virtue in sound money values—and sound credit—the constant drain of gold and silver to this country, and especially the Far East, presents rather interesting probabilities.

For the current year India will be an importer of gold almost equally as large as this country. That country and China will also import probably $25,000,000 more silver than last year. The greater significance in these Far Eastern precious metal movements is that the larger part never returns.

While the rest of the world—exclusive of this country—apparently deceives itself with "soft money" values the Far East constantly fortifies its monetary position and builds for that inevitable period when there must be readjustments between false and true credit.

For many years the distinguished British expert, Moreton Frewen, has called attention to this danger and also to that of "outside" influences in artificially depressing silver prices—the latter procedure invariably reacting to the disadvantage of British merchants and especially the British cotton trade.

This is a situation that is likely to assume highly dangerous aspects during the coming year.

(*Financial Review.*)

Pacific Shipping Conference Held

Steamship lines engaged in the freight carrying service between Atlantic and Gulf ports and the Far East were represented by a committee of 14 at a joint conference with the Pacific-Oriental lines, held at Vancouver on January 15. The matter of rates for the last half of 1923 was the principal question before the conference. Efforts were also made to effect closer cooperation between Pacific and Atlantic lines relative to uniform bills of lading.

New Books and Publications

Christian Education in China

Christian Education and the National Consicousness in China. By James B. Webster, Ph. D.
E. P. Dutton, New York. 323 pp. G$2.50.

The author of this book is a professor in one of the mission colleges in China, with intimate knowledge of Chinese conditions and the subject of which he treats. His object in writing the book is to point out frankly the weaknesses in Christian education and suggest necessary changes in viewpoint and attitude on the part of his fellow-workers. In his opinion, Christian education in China "introduces a system of general education that is frankly classical, and is generally from ten to twenty years behind what is best in the West." He not only analyzes the aims of the missionary and Christian teacher, but discusses, in a comprehensive way, the underlying principles of education, the characteristics of the educational aim, and the comparative study of educational ideals in their general bearing and relation to China based on the fundamental laws of biology, psychology, sociology, and economics.

Writing as a missionary educator, he does not stop to laud or defend the work of Christian missions, which he naturally regards as a very high type of altruism. However, his missionary zeal does not blind him to the imperfections in missionary ideals and methods. He shows how Christian education is not meeting China's economic, protective, recreative, social, cultural, moral, religious, and educational needs. Changing conditions in China demand a different conception of aims, ideals, and methods in Christian education and adjustment to the Chinese national consciousness.

His treatment is scientific, and he throws light on the problem by applying the up-to-date educational ideas of the West. The phraseology, thought contents, and methods of attack breathe the atmosphere of the classroom of Professor Kilpatrick, and the philosophical sections of the book remind one of Professor Dewey's works on the philosophy of education, which have to be reread and pondered over before their meanings can be understood.

Under the chapter on the Classical Ideal in Education, he points out a close pararellel in the educational ideals of the ancient Greeks and the Chinese, and in the chapter on the Social Ideal he draws the conclusion that Christianity furnished the inspiration for this ideal in modern education.

Dr. Webster shows a wonderful breadth of view. He thinks that Christian education should recognize the whole range of human needs. He studies the Chinese birth rate, land holding, patent medicine, advertising, etc., and their relation to Christian education. Whenever backward Chinese conditions are considered, he asks the question: What is Christian education doing to help? His object is to drive home the lesson to his fellow Christian educators, but the same question should be asked of everyone engaged in educational work in China. He studies the needs of Chinese and tries to find out what meets them. As might be expected from a missionary educator, the moral and religious needs are the greatest needs of China, and, in his opinion, only Jesus can meet them through social contacts.

The author shows a generous appreciation of the good and strong points in Chinese civilization and government education. Where he points out the defects in Chinese civilization, he does so in a sympathetic spirit, and not from the standpoint of superior wisdom. He glosses over the poorly equipped schools, the lack of discipline, educational funds diverted to other uses, inefficient class-room teaching, etc., in Chinese education. So the book is likely to give a false impression of the state of modern education in China. But the author's aim is to hold up the best in Chinese education for the emulation of his fellow missionary educators.

The author has vision, and sees around a question. He brings forward the best thinking of the West with the object of getting the workers in China to profit by them; and he holds up the evils of the West as a warning for China. He seeks to find the remedy for the defects in Eastern and Western civilizations. His statesmanlike views, expressed from the standpoint of a student and not in a cocksure spirit, will no doubt exercise a big influence on mission education in China. The book is stimulating and thought provoking, and is bound to enlarge the horizon of anyone who is interested in education and the problem of China.

Fong F. Sec.

Shanghai, January 17, 1924.

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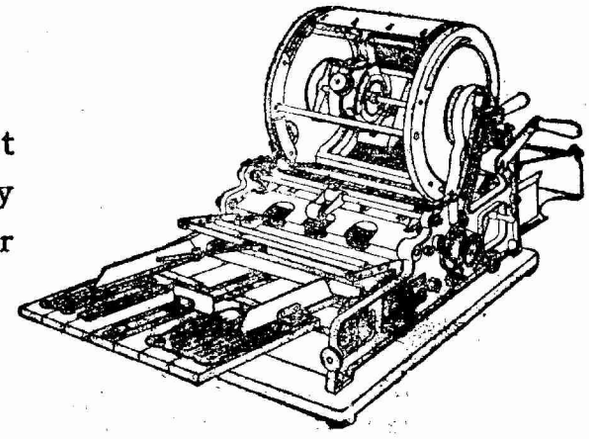

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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, January 30th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" at 33 3/8d. is 1/8d. lower that this day last week. Thd quotation for orward delivery at 33d. is 3/8d. down. The official quotation for T/T on London is 3/8d. down at 3/3 1/4d. The market has ruled easy throughout the week, until to-day with some "end of the month" adjustments made a steady market.

Estimated stocks of silver in Shanghai continue to increase.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 27,382,000 an increase of Tls. 1,082,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 40,820,000 an increase of $ 1,380,000.
Silver Yen. ....Yen. 1,220,000.

Estimated value Tls. 57 626,000 as against Tls. 45,833,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 24	Friday Jan. 25	Saturday Jan. 26	Monday Jan. 28	Tuesday Jan. 29	Wednesday Jan. 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.635	3/4	3/4 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
D/Dfts. ,,	..	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8 3/3 7/8	3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8	3/3 5/8 3/3 3/4	3/3 5/8
4m/s ,,	..	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4 3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
T/T India	230.667	231	231 229 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/4 227	227 1/2
T/T France	1,366 250	1565	15701560	1550	1545	15201510	1520
T/T N. Y.	72.083	70 1/4	70 1/4 70	69 1/2	69 3/4	70 69 1/2	69 1/2
T/T H'kong	0 771	72 1/4	72 1/4 72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4 72 1/4	72 1/4
T/T Japan	65 719	63 1/2	63 3/4 64	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2 65	65
T/T Batavia	195 417	197	197 196	195	195	195 194	194 1/2
T/T Straits	71.281	70 3/4	70 3/4 71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2 72	72
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 5.542	3/6	3/6 3/5 3/4	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2 3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/6 1/4	3/6 1/4 3/6	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4 3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3. 6.042	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2 3 6 1/4	3 6	3/6	3/6 3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,446.250	1545	16501640	1630	1625	16001590	1600
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.969	73 3/4	73 3/4 73 1/2	73	73 1/4	73 1/2 73	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 1/4	74 1/4 72	73 3/4	73 3/4	74 73 1/2	73 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30
Bullion.						
***London Price of Bar Silver per oz.** (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 3/4	33 11/16	33 1/2	33 9/16	33 9/16	33 3/8
***N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz.** (Pure)	G. $. 63 1/4	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 63	G. $. 63 5/8	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 63 1/8
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 315 60	Tls. 316 40	Tls. 316 20	Tls. 315 60	Tls. 318 60	Tls. 317 70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	71.925	71.90	71.925	71.9375	71.9125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	6 1/2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 93.00
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 7/16%	New York on London	T/T 426
,, 4	3 1/2%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 3/16
,, 6	3 9/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/3 7/8
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 15/16

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: "China the Despair of Her Friends"

References: Pp. 297-8

Questions: 1. What is the origin of this remark? 2. Who is Chang Ching-yao and why is he discussed here? 3. Why is the American Government interested in Chang's career? 4. How many foreigners have been killed in China, or otherwise outraged on account of lack of a strong Government? 5. What can you say on the same matter in reference to the sufferings of the natives of the country?

Topic 2: Affairs in Japan

References: Pp. 324-326

Questions: 1. What can you say of the accounts of the latest earthquake shocks in Japan? 2. Discuss the relations of the Kiyoura Cabinet and the Imperial Diet. 3. Why does the California Land Question interest Japan? 4. Why does America consider this a purely domestic affair? 5. What solutions are possible for this question?

Topic 3: "Advertising Manchuria Out of China"

References: Pp. 299,300

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the above-mentioned term? 2. Who is Mr. Sakuragi, and what has he to say on this topic? 3. What is "China Proper"? 4. What is the position of the South Manchuria Railway Company in Manchuria? 5. What point in reference to Manchuria was settled by the Washington Conference? 6. What constructive works are being accomplished in Manchuria by the Railway Company? 7. Is any Railway Company in China doing as much for China Proper?

Topic 4: American Appreciation of Chinese Culture

References: Pp. 301-2

Questions: 1. Why have Columbia University and the University of California included courses on Chinese civilization in their curricula? 2. Why has it been so difficult for Americans to understand that the Chinese are a cultured people? 3. Why does Mr. Arnold think that special care should be taken by Westerners to understand Chinese civilization and culture? 4. Why is it that so many children born in China grow up without knowing anything of the country of their birth? 5. What suggestion is made as to a way by which Americans could learn much of value concerning China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Peking Cabinet

References: Pp. 326-7

Questions: 1. In what way is Premier Sun considered to be a good man for the office to which he has been raised? 2. What is a "middle-course" policy? 3. What is hoped of Mr. Sun's administration in reference to Manchuria? 4. What able men has Mr. Sun to aid him?

Topic 2: In and Around Canton

References: Pp. 327-8

Questions: 1. How are Messrs. Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming getting on at present? 2. What are they doing? 3. What is the condition of the Canton-Samshiu railroad now? 4. Who is at present in control of the Shuichow territory? 5. Which part of Kwangtung is under Sun's control? 6. Who is Dr. Tai En-sai, and what is he doing to aid Dr. Sun? 7. What is the condition of the Canton-Kowloon railway?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: American and British Public Finance

References: Pp. 298-9,304

Questions: 1. What is a Budget and what is included in one? 2. How long has the United States been under a Budget system? 3 How great is the American national debt? 4. What can you say regarding Europe's debts to the United States? Which countries owe the largest amount? 5 How great is the national debt of Great Britain? 6. How does it compare with that of the United States? 7. What conclusions may be drawn from the figures given in reference to the effect of war on public finance?

Topic 2: The Salt Administration

References: Pp. 303-4

Questions: 1. When did taxation on salt begin in China? 2. Why is salt so generally a government monopoly? 3. What modern attempts to reform the salt administration have been made? 4. What are the sources of salt in China? What methods are used to obtain salt? 5. What is the principle of taxation adopted for salt? 6. How large an annual revenue is obtained from salt? 7. What is the international significance of the salt monopoly in China?

Topic 3: Shanghai's Shipments to the U. S.

References: Pp. 305-7

Questions: 1. Are the shipments of goods from China to America on the increase or the decrease and to what extent? 2. Which groups of goods were of the greatest value during the past year? 3. What was the total value of the goods during the past year? 4. Name five of the most valuable commodities shipped from Shanghai to the United States.

Topic 4: Canton as a Commercial Metropolis

References: Pp. 315-22

Questions: 1. What is the Chinese name for the city of Canton? 2. How long has this city been a great foreign trading centre? 3. How early did the Americans trade in Canton? The Portuguese? 4. In what ways has the city been improved and modernized for trade during the past few years? 5. What are Public Utilities, and what public utilities are there in Canton? How do these affect trade? 6. Estimate the value of the foreign trade of Canton? How large is the city?

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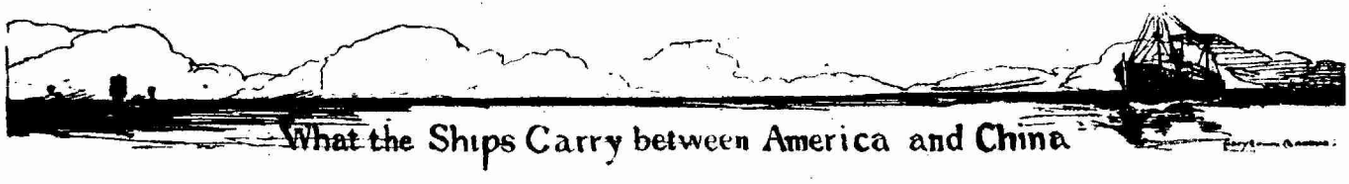
27-416



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.28 equal Gold

S. S. Gaelic Prince, December 27.

From U. S. A.

Woollen Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	280
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	5
Iron Defective Wire	,,	421
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	251
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	23
,, Plates	,,	127
,, Tubes	,,	1,015
,, Galvanized Tubes	,,	320
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,208
Bamboo Steel	,,	852
Tool Steel	,,	6
Asphaltum	,,	1,766
Emery Powder	,,	3
Gelatine	,,	1
Ink, Printing	,,	124
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,747
Paint, Composition	,,	42
Paper, Coated	,,	1,083
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,755
Paint, Enamel	Galls.	51
Varnish	,,	157
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	47,391
Imitation Leather	Pcs.	13
Hosiery	Doz.	28
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	110,768

S. S. West Faralon, December 20.

from U. S. A.

Iron Bars, Old	Pls.	51
Iron Wire Rope, Old	,,	75
Flour, Wheat	,,	44

S. S. Ethan Allen, December 27.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 900	,,	3,420

S. S. Kaga Maru, December 27.

From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	9,039

S. S. Kobe Maru, December 27.

From U. S. A.

Timber:

Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	51 076

S. S. Eclipse, December 28.

From U. S. A.

Iron Nuts	Pls.	34
,, Plates, Old	,,	2,924
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	6
Wire Shorts	,,	344
Butter	Pls.	6
Carbon, Black	,,	141
Cheese	,,	4
Varnish	Galls.	120
Clocks	Pcs.	19
Machines, Sewing	,,	2
Motor-cars	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	205
Shoes	Pairs	78

S. S. Diomed, December 31.

From U. S. A.

Woollen Roller Cloth	Yds.	365
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	36
Iron Bars	,,	225
Iron Bolts and Nuts	,,	46
Iron Defective Wire	,,	518
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	375
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	300
Iron Pipes	,,	682
Iron Plates	,,	122
Iron, Unclassed, Old	,,	383
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	176
Sheets, Plain	,,	905
Wire	,,	1,596
Wire Shorts	,,	499
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	338
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	83
Cement	,,	931
Flour, Wheat	,,	20,145
Glue	,,	16
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,410
Ink, Printing	,,	57
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	304
Paint, Composition	,,	42
Paper, Bank-note	,,	34
,, Coated	,,	2,549
,, Printing	,,	8
,, Unclassed	,,	176
Soda, Caustic	,,	504
Soda, Silicate of	,,	49
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Wax, Unclassed	,,	4
Wheat	,,	15 000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	12,913
Paints, Unclassed	,,	1 245
Varnish	,,	600
Imitation Leather	Pcs.	2
Pianos	,,	4
Motor-cars	,,	13
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	148
Shoes	,,	302
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	24
Hats	,,	10
Hosiery	,,	222
Cigarettes	Mille	70,026

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. Ft.	77,684
Machinery	Hk. Tls	152 466

S. S. President Grant December 27

From U. S. A.

Iron Hoop Ends	Pls.	1,923
Apples, Fresh	,,	933
Bone, Cow	,,	300
Flour, Wheat	,,	4,594
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Canned Fish	Doz.	60
Bedsteads	Pcs.	100
Motor-cars	Pcs.	23

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices have moved within a comparatively narrow margin, with the net result of a steady market as compared with last week's level. The bulk of the business for the week being chiefly adjustments of deliveries and winding up of accounts for the Chinese New Year.

Our next circular will be issued on or about the 15th proximo, unless the situation warrants it in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of our market.

Yarn:—During the past week our market has been quiet and steady with little business transpiring, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level.

Liverpool January 24, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fair Middling Spot	19.75	Pence
,, March	19.75	,,
,, May	19.75	,,

,, Market:—*Firm.*

New York, January, 24, 1924.

New York Market:—

March	33.53	Cents
May	33.75	,,
July	32.60	,,
Oct.	28.05	,,
Dec	27.60	,,
Spot	33 80	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, January, 24, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	620	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	541	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	594	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

Tangchow, Spot	Tls.	48.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	45.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	45.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	47.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	47.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	42.00

Market:—*Steady.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Luttor.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Jan. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; on protest against receiver's report; testimony taken of A. Bassett; submitted.
" 23, " " " 2302, E Greenfield v. I. Slegman; testimony taken of W. Smith and A. A. Schumacker; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; arraigned; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L D. Kearny; on motion for new trial; submitted.
" 28, " " " 2376, In re adoption of Thelma B. Putsillo, a minor; testimony taken of V. Lambert; continued.
" 28, " " " 1486, F. T Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; on motion for execution, dissolution of injunction, and cancellation of bond; submitted.
" 28, " " " 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; on motion to discontinue; submitted.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

* * and that the evidence already taken be regarded as having been received against me."

The mortgage in suit grew out of the former marital relations between plaintiff and second intervenor. They were married in London, May 15, 1912, when the bride was a few weeks under twenty. On the day before the wedding she, with her testamentary guardian, at whose house she was then living, executed a deed of marriage settlement (Ex. "a") which embodied various undertakings by each party. Among the undertakings of the wife was the following:—

> "6. The said Alice (otherwise Elka) Moore with the consent of her contracting Guardian, Mr. Benjamin Pincus Bonas, promises to transfer to the said Emil Sigmund Fischer on her attaining her age of twenty-one years, as a dowry, the land and property absolutely belonging to her and situated in Shanghai, China, known as the Burkill Road property, Mow 2 461, comprising land known as 'British Consulate Lot 3551' with shops and houses built thereon Q.409 to Q.424 and E.562 to E.565 and undertakes as well as her Guardian to sign all necessary documents in proper form in order to make her future husband the said Emil Sigmund Fischer the legal owner of the aforesaid land and property the said Emil Sigmund Fischer undertaking and agreeing that the aforesaid land and property shall not be sold during the lifetime of the said Alice (otherwise Elka) Moore except with the consent in writing of the said Alice (otherwise Elka) Moore and at a price equal to or more than the value thereof stated in writing by and after a proper valuation has been made by a first class and competent land valuer."

Not only was this instrument executed by, and with the consent of, the guardian but the testimony (II, p. 187)[1] is undisputed that he first suggested it. Plaintiff testifies further in that connection:

> "I did not care for any pre-nuptial agreement. I was disappointed about it but conditions were laid down and I was told also it was the will of the mother, I simply agreed.**
>
> Q So far as you know did Miss Moore at any time raise any objection to the pre-nuptial agreement that was signed or to any pre-nuptial agreement?
>
> A Never whatsoever." (II, 187, 188)

The second intervenor does not deny that she signed voluntarily the deed of settlement and admits (II, 13)[1] that she had discussed it with her guardian as well as with plaintiff.

Marriage settlements of this character are quite usual in European countries. In the United States, even tho one of the parties is a minor, the transaction is not void.[2] It may be repudiated within a reasonable time after the attainment of majority; but the burden of proving such repudiation rests on the claimant. The second intervenor's petition contains no averment concerning the marriage settlement: but her counsel introduced what purported to be copies of letters (Ex. I, n. o) which she had written to various parties

1. The two transcripts of evidence are here referred to as I & II, respectively.
2. Cyc. XXII, 537, note 22.

Jan. 28, 1924, Cause No. 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; on motion of second intervenor to confirm sale.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd v. Brewster & Co.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of P. Jespersen; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 26, 1924, Crim. No. 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; on application for adjournment; continued; bail fixed.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 548, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; testimony taken of Mula la Singh, Li Kyung Yoen, defendant; submitted.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; testimony taken of Dr. J. B. Fearn, W. Jones, defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Jan. 23, 1924, Cause No. 2231, In re Otis M. Farnham' estate; order for closing administration.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc.; order for sale of assets.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; order allowing amendment of complaint and time to answer.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2366, H. Law et al. v C. W. Corbaley; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; decree.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2276, In re George A. Ruddan's estate; order for closing administration.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2080, In re Josephine Saes' will; order for closing administration.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; approval of claim.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al; order overruling motion to vary judgment.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; order of confirmation.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; order overruling motion for new trial.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1486, F. T. Kiang v. C. J. Kosel; order for execution, dissolving injunction, and cancelling bond.
,, 28, ,, Crim. ,, 2362, Nordisk Fjerfabrik Ltd. v. Brewster & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; order overruling defendant's motion for bill of particulars.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; order of dismissal.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2302, Greenfield v. Slegman; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 26, 1924, Crim. No. 521, 522, 523 } U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; order discharging defendant from jurisdiction of Consular Court.
,, 26, ,, Cause ,, 2330, 2331, 2332 U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; order overruling defendant's demurrer.

and which were objected to (II, 269) on the ground that no foundation had been laid by first calling for the originals. Except in one instance, the alleged addressees were not interrogated.

But aside from this, and aside from the question whether the originals if offered would not be more self serving declarations,[3] we doubt if any or all of them constitute such repudiation as the law requires in such cases. The earliest is addressed to plaintiff, dated Nov. 28, 1913 and, so far as it pertains to the settlement, is as follows:

> "By clause (d) of our marriage contract you undertook to pay from time to time the premiums on an Insurance policy made in my favour by you and you also undertook to give me proof that such payments were really made. Now, according to the clause (d) aforesaid, I summon you to let me have the said proof.
>
> I beg to point out that such proof must be given not only to my guardian or trustees but also to me personally and on demand, so I now demand such proof.

3. Corpus Juris, XXII, 230.

(Continued next week)

Jan. 26, 1924, Crim. No. 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; defendant warned and assessed costs.
,, 26 ,, ,, ,, 548, U. S. v. M. Sternberg; defendant warned.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; defendant warned.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 23, 1924, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S/S Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co. plaintiff's reply brief.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2231, In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; administrator's final account and petition for closing administration.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 58, In re Margaret Ortwin's estate; trustee's report.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's fourth preliminary report and application.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1870, Doong Yih v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; amended petition.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1861, Luk Hop Co v. American Express Co.; defendant's affidavit.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; stipulation to extend time allowed defendant to answer.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1740, Lan D. Chao v. E. M. Van Bergen; motion to discontinue.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1486, Kiang v Kosel; motion for execution, transfer of property, and release of bond
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2276, In re George A. Ruddan's estate; final account; petition; final receipt.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2378, Tong Jack Hing v Philippine American Import and Export Co.; Petition; summons issued.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2372, In re Samuel L. Frost's will; petition to pay claim.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 662, In re G. Feuerbach, a minor; receipt.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2325, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report on the mortgage of Mustard & Co. Inc.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; motion to confirm sale; notice of motion.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2226, In re The Kea ny Co. Inc.; supplementing receiver's report.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation, et al.; plaintiff's notice of appeal.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al; marshal's return of sale.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2379, U. S. v. John Campbell; information.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2248, In re Frederick S. Pray's estate; supplemental inventory; final account.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 23, 1924, Spec.Pro. No. 41, In re Watson W. Rich's estate; oath of administrator; letters of administration.
,, 24, ,, Crim. ,, 557, U. S. v. G. Tolson; complaint.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 558, U.S.v.J.R. LeDoux; complaint; warrant issued.
,, 24, ,, Civil ,, 134, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp'n Ltd. v. Alfred H. Swan; defendant's reply brief.
,, 25, ,, Crim. ,, 558, U. S. v. J. R. LeDoux; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
,, 26, ,, Civil ,, 151, S. J. Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; marshal's return of summons.
,, 28, ,, Crim. ,, 559, U. S. v. A. Hulse; complaint.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down.**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7 20
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2 04	5.58
Tientsin Central a.												—	—
Do. d.												10.15	15.32
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42
Do. d.												10 25	
Peking ... ... a.												14.25	

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Expres
Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	—	T. P. L. Mail
Tientsin East ... a											—		—	
Do. d											13 00		14.35	9.35
Tientsin Central a.											—		—	—
Do. d.											13.20		—	10.06
Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		—	19.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		—	6.06
Pukow ... ... a.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.45	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17 30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d	7.16	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21 50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20,10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19 30	20 55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down — Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) — Zahkou-Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Jiccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
Lhwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 5*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.28*	*9.28*	*13.45*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19 39*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.18*	*16.07*	*18.46*	..	*22.27*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.31	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15